





## TACTICS CHANGED IN CHICAGO SPEECH BY M. CLEMENCEAU

(Continued from Page 1)

a troop of cavalry from Fort Sheridan. Beside him rode General Pershing. Others in his car were Brig.-Gen. Jacob M. Dickinson, former Secretary of War, and Col. Stephen Bonsal, tour conductor.

"As they turned into La Salle street, the crowds burst into steady cheering. Men and women in skyscraper windows showered the visitor with torn paper and ticker tape. Mounted police and motorcycle men expedited difficulty in restraining the crowds.

### GUNS BOOM SALUTE

As M. Clemenceau's car turned into Michigan Boulevard a battery of .75's in Grant Park thundered a salute. Another crowd had massed about the big brown-stone Potter Palmer House and set up a chorus of "Vive la France" and "Vive le Tigre" as his car rolled up and he stepped out.

When he had been greeted by Mrs. Potter Palmer, he granted a five-minute interview. Entering the room where the reporters were waiting, he raised his gray gloved hand and exclaimed: "I plead not guilty."

When he was informed that he had been made the subject of another Senate debate at Washington today, "Again!" he exclaimed with an expression of astonishment.

When he was told that Senator Hitchcock had challenged his Boston statement that all black troops had been withdrawn from the Rhine, he replied curtly that the information he had given in Boston was "official."

The interviewers asked him to comment on the fact that Woodrow Wilson had once written a letter in which he, too, had charged that France was militaristic.

"It is all forgotten," he declared. "That was centuries ago."

Asked if he planned to talk in this country about the League of Nations, he replied:

"That is a more complicated question."

### Senate Wrangles Over Words of "Tiger" and French Policy

Germany is preparing to wage another war on France," he asserted.

Mr. Owen expressed sorrow that M. Clemenceau, Lloyd George and others at the peace table had "wrung concessions" from former President Wilson and caused resentment in this country with sentiment resulting in rejection of the Versailles Treaty.

"The French leadership is slowly isolating from the French Government the sympathy of the world," he declared, "in spite of the fact that the American people have felt a great and sentimental friendship for the people of France."

Mr. Owen said M. Clemenceau's visit might "open the door" to a better understanding between European nations and the United States and he suggested inviting French, British and Italian leaders to this country for a conference.

Declaring that M. Clemenceau "extorted much" from Woodrow Wilson in the making of the Versailles Treaty, Senator Owen said America would not support a "policy of greed, brute force and injustice between nations" and that America could not co-operate with France in the present state of affairs.

### Mr. Hitchcock Challenges

#### M. Clemenceau's Statements

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Attack was renewed in the Senate today on the views of Georges Clemenceau, former Premier of France.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska, ranking Democrat on the Foreign Relations Committee, striking back at the Tiger's reply to his recent speech, called attention that M. Clemenceau had said that he (Hitchcock) had been retired from office by the people.

"Let me say," continued the Senator, "that M. Clemenceau is also out of office by the votes of the people."

Mr. Hitchcock challenged the former Premier's denial that France was using black troops in the German zone, and as proof of his contention that M. Clemenceau's reply was in line with his record for reckless statements, put in the record "an authoritative statement" showing that in October France had 23,000 black troops on the Rhine.

### ENTENTE UNITED IN MESOPOTAMIAN FRONTIER DISPUTE

(Continued from Page 1)

Finance Commission into various sub-commissions, the conference itself made no progress yesterday.

### Asia Minor Open to Traffic

By Special Cable

ROME, Nov. 28.—The American attitude at Lausanne relative to the three-party agreement, has caused surprise in Rome. It is inexact to say that the three-party agreement is a secret treaty, as the full text was published shortly after the stipulation. The agreement only relates to allied limitation of the zones of influence in Anatolia, and made in order to determine the Italian and French interests in the provinces of Karmania and Cilicia respectively. Asia Minor is therefore completely open to international traffic.

### Refugees' Terrible Condition

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Nov. 28.—The overcrowding of the refugees from Thrace, Asia Minor and Constantinople has obliged the Government to forbid any further immigration to Athens, Piraeus, Crete, Volo, and Salonica. Conditions are terrible, although the Government is doing its utmost to the limit of the country's resources.

### CORK CORPORATION DEFIES ARMY ORDER

CORK, Nov. 28 (By the Associated Press)—By a vote of 20 to 10 the Cork Corporation decided today to make nominations to the Irish Senate created by the Free State constitution. Previous to the ballot a letter, signed by the officer commanding Cork brigade No. 1, Irish Republican Army, was read by the town clerk.

Owing to the murderous and illegal executions of four young Irishmen at Kilmainham Jail, Dublin, whose only crime was that they fought for the complete independence of Ireland," the letter said, "you are hereby warned that any member of the Cork Corporation participating in nominations to this illegal Senate will be held as acquiescing in these murderous executions, and those responsible will be dealt with accordingly."

### POWER SOUGHT FOR BOARD

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Legislation to broaden the powers of the German-American Claims Commission is under consideration by Senate leaders, who want to give a more definite legal status to the commission's findings. A Senate judiciary subcommittee is working on a bill which probably will also fix a time limitation within which American claimants may file claims.

"There is no manner of doubt that

## IRISH BILL PASSES SECOND READING

### Debate in British Parliament Shows Nothing to Be Said

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The House of Commons here last night was crowded to its utmost limits. Every seat was occupied. The members stood thick in the gangways. Peers filled the galleries. Queues waited in the corridors. The occasion was the debate upon the Irish constitution bill, which passed its second reading, and an important pronouncement was also made by Mr. Bonar Law, the Prime Minister, about allied indebtedness.

The Irish constitution debate set the seal upon the arrangements made by Mr. Lloyd George for self-government to Ireland. It proved, as speaker after speaker rose to support the Government, that the elected representatives of Great Britain are practically unanimous in their determination that this arrangement shall have the fullest and fairest trial and that nothing shall be said at this stage to embarrass the Irishmen, upon whom now devolves the heavy task of governing their own country for themselves.

This epoch-making decision about Ireland overshadowed, but did not obscure Mr. Bonar Law's pronouncement on allied indebtedness. This pronouncement was to the effect that the much-disputed Balfour note, which has raised so many objections here and abroad, is to be reconsidered. So far, Mr. Bonar Law said, no formal discussion had taken place with the Allies on the subject of reparations, but when this discussion did take place his Government would be "free to consider the question in all its aspects."

This means that the tentative proposals from Paris, today published here, for reopening the entire question can be gone into without restriction. It means also that Great Britain's new Government is determined not to allow itself to be hampered more than can be helped in this important matter by what has gone before and that the happier relations now prevailing between Great Britain and France are to make their presence felt in the negotiations for a settlement, which must soon come.

### DR. NANSEN EULOGIZES WORK OF AMERICANS

ATHENS, Nov. 14.—At a meeting of the general co-ordination committee here, Fridtjof Nansen, the League of Nations representative, said that the most serious development recently had been the news of the new exodus from Asia Minor, begun under Angora's order, expelling all Christians from Kemalist territory.

Dr. Nansen said that the flight from the interior was begun in a very panic-like manner, and he hoped some measures would be taken by the powers in order to assure orderly exodus and enable refugees to bring out implements and cattle. He estimated that this new refugee movement would reach a total of 350,000, of which two-thirds were Greeks and one-third Armenians.

After hearing the committee's summary of the Near East Relief work in the Greek islands, Dr. Nansen said: "The American work on Mytilene, Chios, and Samos has been the finest done anywhere in the present refugee movement. The greatest danger of the immediate future in refugee centers is the health situation.

The situation threatens to be grave at Salonica this winter, for the refugees will probably reach a total of over 200,000, and the ability of Salonica and its hinterland to absorb them is very limited until spring.

Dr. Nansen, reporting on his trip to Manisa, said the Turkish attitude was generally intolerant to his humanitarian proposals, and he sees little likelihood of their releasing any Greek male prisoners now in Anatolia.

### OREGON UNIVERSITY ENROLLMENT LARGER

EUGENE, Ore., Nov. 23 (Special Correspondence)—An increase of 16 percent in the total enrollment in all departments of the University of Oregon this term over the fall session of last year is shown in a report of the President, P. L. Campbell, to the University Board of Regents. The percentage of increase of full-time students in residence at Eugene is 8.3 percent.

The total current enrollment in the university for credit for graduation is 5,161 against 4,449 the first term of last year. Counting the 320 students enrolled during the summer session and the new students entering during the second and third terms, the total enrollment of students in degree courses for the current year will be in excess of 6,500.

Interest runs at 6 per cent a year from 18 months after Mrs. Bingham's death upon the amount of inheritance actually found at that date, whatever the cause of delay beyond that time.

Where all the stock of a railroad company of par value of \$12,500,000 was owned by one person and same had never been offered for sale or paid a dividend, the court did not err in fixing its value at 25 cents on the dollar under evidence introduced.

### WAGE INCREASE ANNOUNCED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 28.—The Mansfield Mfg. Company, which operates tire fabric mills in Taunton, Putnam and Warren, announced a wage increase of 6 per cent today, to affect about 1,500 employees. This is the second increase since Sept. 1.

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BOSTON

## Miss Mary MacSwiney Released From Prison

By The Associated Press

DUBLIN, Nov. 28.—MISS MARY MACSWINEY was released from Mountjoy Prison yesterday, the twenty-third day of her hunger strike. The order for her release was issued by the Provisional Government to the military authorities, who acted promptly.

The Irish leadership is slowly isolating from the French Government the sympathy of the world, he declared, "in spite of the fact that the American people have felt a great and sentimental friendship for the people of France."

Mr. Owen said M. Clemenceau's visit might "open the door" to a better understanding between European nations and the United States and he suggested inviting French, British and Italian leaders to this country for a conference.

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## DIVIDENDS SHOW HOW COAL ROADS MULCT CONSUMER

(Continued from Page 1)

owners of the anthracite monopoly and their descendants expect to receive in the next 115 years? Do the profits up to date justify them in believing that they have been sniped by Fortune? The figures speak for themselves.

### Dividend Records

Professor Jones after explaining, as previously mentioned, how the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company came to be organized by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, adds that "almost from the beginning it has paid 10 per cent dividends, and in 1913 it declared an extra dividend of 20 per cent while at the same time it was building up an enormous surplus."

That was in 1914. Perhaps it would be illuminating to follow the fortunes of this single subsidiary company. It should be remembered that it represents but one of the three points at which the Lackawanna system may extract profits from coal. The profit derived by high freight rate will be considered later.

Professor Jones leaves this foundation of a coal company left by the exigencies of law on the Lackawanna's front door step in its dusty fifth year, turning out snug little dividends of 19 per cent annually with an occasional extra of 20 per cent thrown in.

A brief filed in the Supreme Court by the Attorney-General in 1914, sheds further light on the early years:

The coal company commenced business on Aug. 9, 1909, with a capital stock of \$5,590,700. By Dec. 31, 1912, in addition to having paid dividends aggregating \$2,141,961.25, it had accumulated a surplus of \$4,988,352.75.

### Subsequent Returns

Further information on the development of the founding may be gathered from standard financial manuals, for example, Moody's Analysis of Investments, 1919, says of it:

Dividends have been paid as follows:

1910 to date, 10 per cent per annum, in quarterly (January) payments: in April, 1913, 20 per cent extra was paid; in May, 1914, 10 per cent extra; in July, 1915, 50 per cent extra; in July, 1916, 10 per cent extra, and in June, 1917, special dividend of \$25 per share (50 per cent) was paid. In December, 1917, paid special dividends of 20 per cent per share, paying \$7.50 in British gold, \$5.50 in bonds and \$12.50 in Liberty 4s. In July, 1918, paid special dividends of \$15 per share, payable in Liberty Loan 3d 4/5s at par.

It appears, therefore, that the dividend disbursements made by this company from organization amounted to a total of 300 per cent on its capital stock outstanding. One is tempted to wonder if it is coal mines or gold mines of which one is reading.

What the railroads were earning meanwhile, while their subsidiaries were piling up surpluses, of which this is an example, can be found by recourse to Poor's Manual of Railroads. It is to be seen there that the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western paid, from 1895 to 1921, a total of 59 1/2 per cent in dividend disbursements, or an average of 25 per cent a year. Certainly this does not open up what could be described as other than a cheerful prospect for the shareholders of the Lackawanna in the next 115 years. (It must be said that the dividend of 118 per cent paid in 1921 came through unusual circumstances not likely to be repeated immediately.)

### Other Roads fruitful!

The Central Railroad of New Jersey, another anthracite line, from 1910 to 1919 paid annual dividends of 12 per cent.

The Philadelphia & Reading Railroad has paid fat dividends, beginning with 20 per cent in 1905, never less than 25 per cent to 1911, and never less than 10 per cent from then on. Of the various anthracite carters, the heavily over-capitalized Erie is the only company which has paid no dividend since 1898.

Contrasting sharply with these returns, the dividend rates of the railroads enjoying only normal prosperity seem small. For the 24-year period, 1898-1921 the Pennsylvania Railroad averaged 6 per cent on its common stock, the New York Central 5 per cent, the Baltimore & Ohio 4 1/2 per cent. Evidently the anthracite railroads have been getting profits far above those of the great trunk lines.

The table below shows how these profits are obtained. It is a comparison of the freight rates charged by anthracite lines on the monopolized hard coal product with rates on bituminous or soft coal, in which there is no monopoly. It is considered slightly cheaper to carry soft than hard coal.

### Tidewater Rates Basic

According to the rate to New York tidewater, it should be remembered that this rate largely sets these for other areas. The Interstate Commerce Commission recognized this fact in 1915, when it said, "Through rates to New England points are influenced to a large extent by the rates to tidewater (New York) for re-shipment."

### ANTHRAZITE

From	To	Rate per gross ton	Rate for gross ton; hauling 1 mile to destination	Rate for 1 mile to destination	gross tons
Mines to	Central Penn.	\$.55	\$.21	\$.42	
NY (tidewater)	155	\$.61	\$.31	\$.80	
Buffalo	340	3.61	1.80		
Cleveland	448	4.62	2.30		
Detroit	515	5.18	2.58		
Chicago	787	6.30	3.15		

### BUTUMINOUS

From N. Y. to	Central Penn.	\$.11	.42
Queensbury Dist.	390	3.21	.55
Toughloghen	440	3.26	.53
Pittsburgh Dist.	500	3.51	.53
Fields	403	2.80	.53

This table was prepared by the Anthracite Coal Consumers' Association, Inc., in New York, to support their contention that the buyer of hard coal could get his product \$1.30 a ton cheaper if the anthracite roads were allowed to charge no more for hauling hard coal than for their other freight.

The association seeks "to reduce the

## UNIONS ARE ACCUSED OF TAXING MEMBERS \$100,000,000 YEARLY

W. H. Barr Says Bituminous Miners' Unions Garnered \$17,000,000 Before Coal Strike and Questions Value

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—In making his annual address to the members of the National Founders Association, the annual convention of which has just closed at the Hotel Astor, William H. Barr, president, called the attention of the association to the fact that the aggregate of dues paid by the union laborer to the American Federation of Labor and other bodies reaches the vast sum of \$10,000,000 a year.

Out of this deep pocketbook, Mr. Barr said, are paid not only the salaries and traveling expenses of the officers, the legal expenses, and the wages of a large number of business agents, or walking delegates, but in addition the cost of protective activities of the federation in Washington and the states whenever the interests of Labor are threatened by legislative program.

**Miners' Union Got \$17,000,000**

The bituminous coal miners in 1921, in preparation, no doubt, for the big strike of this year, collected from its members in dues \$17,000,000. Nearly all of this money was obtained through the check-off system, against which the coal operators took a decided stand.

**Value of Unions**

The present is a most opportune time, Mr. Barr said, for Congress to determine what the public value of the unions is, and to obtain information on, among others, the following points:

What value have the unions to their members?

Who are the chief beneficiaries of unionism, and how does the financial standing of the union man compare with that of the open-shop worker?

To what extent has restriction of output contributed to the increased cost of living?

How are the strike votes taken, and what is the average percentage of the membership voting?

Who counts the votes, and where?

What is the total income of all the

present exhibitor freight rate on an anthracite coal" at least \$1.30 a ton and to pass this amount from the monopoly to the consumer.

**Tax on Anthracite Upheld by Decision of Supreme Court**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—States may impose a tax upon products produced within their borders before such products enter interstate commerce, even though other states are large consumers of such products and do not produce them, the Supreme Court held yesterday. The decision was handed down in a case challenging the constitutionality of the tax imposed by Pennsylvania on anthracite, and was rendered by Justice Joseph McKenna, no dissent being noted.

The importance of the decision was emphasized by New York, New Jersey, Delaware and the New England states denouncing the tax as giving Pennsylvania a monopoly, and as levying a tribute on those states which do not produce but must have anthracite as fuel.

**Lines of Attack**

Two questions were presented: One whether Pennsylvania in taxing anthracite and not bituminous coal had not illegally discriminated in its classification, and the other whether it was not a tax on interstate commerce.

It was contended by those opposing the tax that, if sustained by the Supreme Court, wheat and corn producing states could tax such grains, the southern states cotton, and manufacturing states could impose a tax on manufactured products. The tax in question, while comparatively a new method among states for raising revenue, apparently is growing in popularity and there is now pending in the Supreme Court a case involving an attack on the tax imposed by Minnesota upon iron ore mined within its borders.

Emphasis given to the importance of anthracite as a fuel in those states which attacked the law was reviewed by the court, which pointed out that some of them municipal laws and ordinances forbade the use of other coal for domestic purposes. It was also pointed out that 80 per cent of the total anthracite production of Pennsylvania was shipped outside that State.

Whether any state law or action impinges on interstate commerce, Justice McKenna declared, depends upon the law or action and not on what may be said as to the motive for it. He added:

A tax upon articles in one State that are destined for use in another State cannot be called a regulation of interstate commerce, whether imposed in the certainty of a return from a monopoly existing, or of the doubt and chances because of competition.

### Question of Commerce

The court discussed at length the question whether the products of a state that have, or are destined to have a market in other states, are subjects of interstate commerce, though they have moved from the place of their production or preparation. If the possibility or certainty that an article produced in one state was destined for markets in another determined it to be in interstate commerce before the beginning of its movement from the state, the court said, it would seem to follow that it is in such commerce from the instant of its growth or production, and in the case of coals, as they lie in the ground. Such a ruling would, it added, nationalize all industries.

The Pennsylvania case was brought by Roland C. Helsier against the Thomas Colliery Company and others and officers of the State. The law which was attacked was passed in 1921, and sustained by the state courts after two laws, previously passed and substantially the same in all essential

## MR. BORAH BLOCKS "RAID" ON LANDS OF THE PUEBLOS

(Continued from Page 1)

that claims of all kinds run into thousands of acres.

Subsection B of Section 2 is objectionable because it takes from the Bureau of Indian Affairs the authority to deal with purely Indian problems of administration and government, which are supposedly and presumptively within the duty laid upon the bureau by law; and transfers that authority to a court of law which is not supposed to have either knowledge or means of investigation to enable it to understand such problems.

Section 3 is objectionable in that it purports to confer its jurisdiction upon the courts of the State of New Mexico, meaning the state courts as opposed to the federal courts, over lands once Indian which have been segregated from Pueblo lands by final decree.

Section 7 is objectionable because it is contrary to the usual practice and procedure in courts of law and equity in such matters, it requires the court to accept and make competent secondary evidence without the necessity of direct evidence.

The bill was drawn up after a series of conferences between the Indian Bureau officials and A. P. Renahan of Santa Fe, attorney for the non-Indian claimants, and R. E. Twitchell, assistant Attorney-General of Santa Fe, for the Government and the Pueblo Indians.

### Measure Defended

Mr. Bursur made the following defense of his measure:

There is no intention on the part of anyone connected with the bill, either in the framing of it, or its passage, who has the slightest desire to in any way infringe on the rights of the Indians. The bill represents the results of approximately a year's careful investigation by impartial boards of the Government.

The title and rights of the non-Indians had always been recognized as being valid and had not been questioned either by the Government or the Indians until the Sandoway case was decided by the Supreme Court. This decision cast a cloud upon these titles. Thereupon representatives of the settlers and representatives of the Government held a conference with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the purpose of considering all of the facts in the premises and for the further purpose of determining the proper remedy essential to extending Justice to the Indians.

Section 10 is objectionable because while it confirms a right which the Indians already have in law to waters at present applied by them to beneficial use, yet it deprives them in fact to the right to any further and additional use of waters under the laws of the Interior Department and the regulation of the Interior Department, to which they would be entitled to and required to submit to submit to the laws of New Mexico.

Section 15 is objectionable because it makes the Joy Survey prima facie evidence of the boundaries of non-Indian claimants of Indian land, turning the survey into an instrument against the Indians and the Indians, instead of a means of defense, which was its sole original purpose.

Section 16 is objectionable because it enables claimants, who are nothing but squatters upon the Indian land, to purchase such land at a value which is certain to be so low as to constitute in fact no compensation to the Indians for their loss; and the Indians are given no option to sell or not to sell.

In general the bill is so full of inconsistencies, contradictions and language requiring construction as to render it impossible to implement it in such a way as to serve any useful purpose either for the Indians or for the claimants adverse to the Indians. It should be utterly and wholly defeated because:

1. It stultifies the Government and adds another failure to its record in dealing with dependent peoples.

2. It will ruin the Pueblo Indians by the loss of their lands and in a short time utterly destroy them.

3. It will not benefit the settlers who will be trapped in endless litigation and unlimited expenses incident thereto.

### Mr. Burke Gives Side

The report further admits that present conditions are intolerable, and that congressional investigation is necessary, but contends that this must be based on fairness to both sides. A non-partisan commission, appointed by the President, and clothed with judicial powers and wide discretion, will, in the opinion of the two bodies making the recommendation, meet the situation better than any means that might be employed.

"This commission should have jurisdiction both in law and equity to sit in all cases involving Indian lands, falling under the first and second classes set forth in the analysis of the bill and should be directed to follow the law and equity proceedings in any court," the report says.

Charles H. Burke, Commissioner of Indian affairs, when seen by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor had his desk piled high with protests on the bill entered by various western organizations and by representatives of the Pueblo Indians themselves.

"All of these protests," said Mr. Burke, "are based upon misinterpretation of the bill and what it was intended to accomplish. The Indians were perfectly satisfied until some of these organizations, who have undertaken to protect them stirred them up."

"All that the bill does is to give the Pueblo Indians and the settlers who claim title to certain lands the right to take their cases to court. It does not, as is charged, deprive the Indians or water rights on their lands, or grant to non-Indian settlers title to lands which they obtained fraudulently. It simply means that any questionable title will be determined by the court."

Commissioner Burke did not deny that under section 8 of the bill settlers who have been in possession of land for 10 years prior to 1910 are given the

## VOCATIONAL TRAINING SCOPE WIDENED TO INCLUDE HOMES

Modern Housewife Requires Knowledge of Economics  
—Experts Discuss Methods

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 28 (Special)

—Sewing and cooking no more constitute home-making than the "three R's" make culture, according to the delegates at the conference of the Federal Board of Vocational Education, in session here today. Ready-to-wear clothes and ready-cooked food have revolutionized the work of the housewife. Today her problems are economic. She must be a manager, a purchasing agent, a budgeting clerk, an efficiency expert, as well as a reception room hostess.

"There have been complaints about taking this branch of Indian Administration out of the jurisdiction of the Indian Affairs Bureau, which is trusted with all phases of Indian welfare. But the bureau has never had any power to settle the matter of the Pueblo Indian land grants, which is a question for the courts," he declared.

"There may be defects in this bill," Mr. Burke admitted, "but it is the best measure yet devised for clearing up the situation. In a case like this it is necessary to compromise. Prior to the passage of the bill by the Senate we received no protests at all, nor any suggestions for amendment.

"The bill was drawn up after a series of conferences between the Indian Bureau officials and A. P. Renahan of Santa Fe, attorney for the non-Indian claimants, and R. E. Twitchell, assistant Attorney-General of Santa Fe, for the Government and the Pueblo Indians.

### Measure Defended

Mr. Bursur made the following defense of his measure:

There is no intention on the part of anyone connected with the bill, either in the framing of it, or its passage, who has the slightest desire to in any way infringe on the rights of the Indians. The bill represents the results of approximately a year's careful investigation by impartial boards of the Government.

The title and rights of the non-Indians had always been recognized as being valid and had not been questioned either by the Government or the Indians until the Sandoway case was decided by the Supreme Court. This decision cast a cloud upon these titles. Thereupon representatives of the settlers and representatives of the Government held a conference with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the purpose of considering all of the facts in the premises and for the further purpose of determining the proper remedy essential to extending Justice to the Indians.

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## PROPOSED BANKRUPTCY ACT CHANGES EXPECTED TO HELP

Surprisingly Few Abuses of Law Appear Says Member of Boston Credit Men's Association

With the amendments which the National Association of Credit Men are hopeful of having enacted at an early date, now before Congress, it is felt that the national Bankruptcy Act will be rendered more efficacious and helpful to the business of the country. That the act of 1898 has proved a most beneficent piece of commercial legislation is evidenced by the fact that year after year business men's organizations have reaffirmed their faith in this law.

Robert A. B. Cook of Phipps, Durgin & Cook, a member of the Boston Credit Men's Association and of the American Bar Association, who has appeared before the congressional judicial committees on bankruptcy rings:

"In an act as comprehensive as this law on bankruptcy it may well be remarked that it is surprising how few abuses actually exist. The very mention of bankruptcy suggests to the people something sordid. This is doubtless because of the supposed stigma attached to one who is obliged to resort to bankruptcy for relief, and also to a type of hangers-on often found in and around bankruptcy courts.

### Serves Worthy Purpose

We must have in thought, though, that bankruptcy serves a worthy purpose and has helped many a merchant to regain his standing in his community. The hangers-on may be regarded with amusement rather than with seriousness. They achieve nothing, they construct nothing, and seldom are they permitted to obstruct."

As a striking example of the proper and honest use of the bankruptcy law Mr. Cook relates the story of how Rolla S. Paul, a hardware merchant of Muncie, Ind., failed with liabilities of \$12,380 and assets of \$303, to later recover and announce that he was able to pay his former creditors all he had ever owed them and asking the clerk of the federal court to mail to him the complete schedule as originally filed.

That is but one example. Many others occur and are known to the judges, referees, and receivers in bankruptcy cases. On the other hand it is of record that men have taken advantage of the law to conceal or to minimize their assets to the loss of honest and considerate creditors.

"That the administration of bankruptcy is a large business in itself is probably but seldom considered," said Mr. Cook. "The reports of the Attorney-General of the United States indicate the administering and closing by the courts of an average of 20,000 cases every year. The amounts realized from the assets of these estates average in excess of \$40,000,000 every year. It must be admitted that in the handling of this tremendous sum of money, abuses have crept in from time to time."

"Many of these abuses are attributable to so-called 'specialists' who only too frequently are actuated by selfish, sordid motives. It is to be said, however, to the great credit of the judges and referees that wherever these abuses have come to their attention they have promptly suppressed them."

The credit men realize their responsibility, Mr. Cook freely admitted, in their duty to exercise the greatest possible care in selecting the right individuals to represent them in any proceedings of this nature.

### Bankruptcy Rings

Attorneys familiar with the practice in the bankruptcy cases admit that in some metropolitan centers there are so-called "bankruptcy rings," composed, it is declared, of attorneys whose practices are either wholly or largely in the bankruptcy courts. The attitude of the Massachusetts District Court and the local referees in the appointment of receivers and the administration of estates generally has precluded, it is confidently asserted, the effective working of such a "ring" in this State, even if there were an inclination among some of the practitioners to form one.

Attorney Cook, who has given and is giving much of his time to a study of this entire subject, declares that there is comparatively little law breaking in bankruptcy. He says:

"While it is true that bankruptcy serves a most useful purpose in business lives, in giving relief to the honest debtor and eradicating the ridiculously absurd preferences which were permitted under the old state

advantage of more practical instruction in the home planning courses than ever with the innovation of tours to actual subjects of study. The tours are being arranged by Mrs. Lillian L. Peppard, head of the department of domestic arts. The tours are led by a student, who selects objectives which have come under her observation.

The series of tours was initiated with a trip through the southern parts of the State with gardens, doorways and entrances under discussion, led by Miss Gladys J. L. Peckham of Newport. The next trip will be to the plant of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, gold and silversmiths in Providence. Succeeding trips will include views and study of sun-porches, hardware, floor coverings, tapestries, rugs, lighting fixtures, pictures, antiques, flowers, China, crockery, pottery and linen.

### BETTER VERMONT HIGHWAYS SOUGHT

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 28—As one of the features of the educational campaign for better highways throughout the Green Mountain State, and looking toward enabling legislation to attain this end at the coming general assembly, the Vermont State Chamber of Commerce staged a good roads conference in this city yesterday, which was attended by about 150 representatives of local chambers of commerce, farm bureaux and other community organizations in all parts of the State.

The speakers included Herbert H. Sisson, commissioner of highways of New York State; Frederick E. Everett, commissioner of the highway department of New Hampshire; Paul D. Sargent, chief engineer of the highway commission of Maine; and C. H. Stillman, representative of the Bureau of Public Roads, Washington, D. C. It was the general opinion that a state tax on each gallon of gasoline sold would be a good foundation for a highway maintenance fund in every state.

### MORE DAIRY CATTLE IN MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts is thought of ordinarily as a manufacturing state, yet it has a dairy industry which is making remarkable progress, according to a statement today by the State Department of Agriculture. There has been an increase of nearly 50 per cent in the number of pure-bred dairy cattle in the State during the past five years, the statement shows. This increase was in spite of the shipment of 1,000 cattle to 46 other states as well as to 10 other countries.

Assessors' figures give the year 1915 the smallest number of cows in the State for 50 years. There were assessed 145,049 cows that year. The report of 1921 shows 158,205 cows, an increase of 13,156. Of the increase, 42 per cent was pure bred dairy cattle. More than 9 per cent of the total dairy cattle are pure bred, a percentage not exceeded by any other state, the department states.

"American students are being asked for \$250,000, not only for Russia, but for other countries as well. The relief funds for food in Russia, entirely administered by Americans, is only sufficient at present to save half of the 40,000 students in distress. It will benefit America to help desperate Europe, for the friendship of the boys and girls who are going to grow into leaders will be a valuable asset for the future of the United States. Without good will, trade is impossible, and America cannot keep out of Europe, for she is already there. We depend on Europe for our trade. We cannot have prosperity alone."

"We should not hold a grudge against needy German students merely because they were in the war. They are the victims of a bad system and not the instigators of it."

Austria, professors are selling their belongings in an effort to subside, Mr. Hurrey added, and he quoted a Peruvian professor who had asked him why an Austrian professor should be allowed to starve in Vienna, when his discoveries had benefited people all over the world.

More than 500 Japanese students this year preferred to study in the German universities instead of coming to American institutions because of the attitude of some of the United States leaders as expressed in the press, Mr. Hurrey asserted. He considers this unnecessarily damaging to America, and believes this country should seek to regain the prestige she won in the war.

### PRACTICAL COURSES IN HOME PLANNING

KINGSTON HILL, R. I., Nov. 28 (Special)—Young women at the Rhode Island State College of the senior and junior classes will this year have the

## MANY CANDIDATES FOR CITY COUNCIL

### Twenty-Three Persons Qualify to Run for Three Seats in Boston Council

Twenty-three individuals have filed with the board of election commissioners the required 2000 signatures of registered voters necessary to have their names printed on the official ballot as candidates for the three places to be filled in the Boston City Council at the election on Dec. 12. It is believed that three or four, possibly more, of these candidates will withdraw from such a contest by or before next Friday evening at 5 o'clock.

Two of these candidates for the City Council are women. They are Miss Florence H. Luscomb of 14 Ashford Street, ward 25, who filed 4500 genuine signatures in 72 hours from the time of her entry in the councilmanic contest, and Miss Annie E. Molloy of 93 Cowper Street, ward 1. Miss Molloy is president of the Telephone Operators' Union of Boston.

May Favor Miss Luscomb

It is believed that the Good Government Association, which is conducting an investigation into the careers and capabilities of the various candidates, as it has done for several years, will favor the election of Miss Luscomb, clerk and executive secretary of the Boston League of Women Voters.

Miss Luscomb has lived in Boston for 18 years. She is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and has been an architect for several years. She has lived in Roxbury, the South End, Back Bay and for the last 23 years in Allston, which section of the city has not been represented in the council since 1915. She has attended many meetings of the City Council as the official observer for the Boston League of Women Voters. She is a member of the Business Women's Club and Massachusetts League of Women Voters.

William C. S. Healey of 193 Webster Street, ward 2, East Boston, former editor of the City-Record in Mayor Peters' administration, is being picked by many political observers as a man the Good Government Association will endorse, largely because of his coming from East Boston which has been unrepresented in the City Council since the new charter went into effect with the exception of one year when Alfred Wellington was a member in 1915. Mr. Healey is in the real estate business and familiar with municipal affairs. He is a graduate of Harvard College.

A third candidate mentioned in connection with the Good Government Association's investigations is Francis D. Harrigan, an attorney having his offices in the Tuxton Building. He is a World War veteran and made a creditable showing in the recent Democratic primaries on Sept. 12 when he ran for the nomination for register of deeds against William T. A. Fitzgerald, the incumbent. One other candidate was in that primary contest for that position. He resides in ward 18, Dorchester.

Names of Candidates

The candidates who have secured enough signatures to insure their names being printed on the official ballot unless they withdraw between now and Friday night are: James T. Purcell of Ward 13, John P. Higgins of Ward 5, William F. Dwyer of Ward 14, William F. Scanlon of Ward 11, James A. Watson, councilman of Ward 13; George E. Ferreira of Ward 6, Frank B. Howland of Ward 16, James F. Hanley of Ward 22, Edward B. Creed of Ward 10, David J. Brickle, councilman, of Ward 23; John T. Gibbons of Ward 5, Miss Annie E. Molloy of Ward 1, Peter J. Joyce of Ward 8, Michael Lynch of Ward 18, Thomas H. Kelley of Ward 1, John J. Carey, former state Senator of Ward 18; Leo J. Conway of Ward 22, John J. Lane of Ward 20, Francis D. Harrigan of Ward 18, William C. S. Healey of Ward 2, Martin J. Lee of Ward 5, James A. Goode of Ward 14, and Miss Florence H. Luscomb of Ward 25.

Among these candidates, eight are World War veterans. These are Messrs. Creed, Brickle, Conway, Higgins, Lane, Lee, Ferreira, and Harrigan. Mr. Hanley is a veterinary surgeon. Mr. Ferreira is a steam fitter and a member of the former police force. Michael Lynch is a grocer now, but he was a former policeman, and is now the president of the Boston Social

Club, an old police force organization. Mr. Purcell is a real estate man now. Years ago, before the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect, he was in a Hanover Street restaurant. Councilman Watson is a salesman of contractors' supplies. Mr. Higgins is a clerk, as is former Senator Carey. Mr. Dwyer is a real estate dealer and ball commissioner. Mr. Howland was a film producer, and Mr. Creed was a painter. Mr. Conway is a salesman and Mr. Lane an auto supply dealer.

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### DEMOCRATS WIN SPECIAL ELECTION

### Party Increases Strength in Rhode Island Assembly

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 28 (Special)—The special election of unprecedent importance in the Nineteenth Providence Assembly District was won by William F. Brown, Democrat, against Assemblyman Thomas L. Hudson, Republican, by 1255 to 1039, according to the count completed late last night. The election was held to break the tie at 1106, declared by the State Returning Board after a recount of the wardens' figures which had declared Mr. Hudson elected. Of the 2600 voters in the district a total of 2294 voted yesterday.

The special election was declared by both sides to be important, as by it might be won or lost the entire General Assembly. The Grand Committee of the General Assembly will have the filling of many important offices, judgeships, commissions and clerkships. Its winning by the Democrats gives them a positive representation of 49 votes in the House, where two Independents are anti-Republican and where there are 50 Republican members.

The Senate is now constituted apparently with 20 Republicans, 16 Democrats, and three Independents, regarded as anti-Republicans. Thus the all-important Grand Committee vote stands now: 70 Republicans, 63 Democrats, five Independents. With the Independents holding the balance of power, there are 154 out of 194 election districts still to be counted, and indications are that in several districts, where there are wide discrepancies between the vote for candidates and the total vote cast, the State Returning Board may rule to either allow or disallow many ballots thrown out by the local counters, which may make material differences.

The special election in the Providence assembly district followed a vigorous campaign in which both parties pleaded with the voters for favor, claiming that the most vital interests were at stake. The Democrats, who had 22 members in the House and five in the Senate of the last General Assembly, held that the election of Mr. Brown would be tantamount to an endorsement of the new Democratic program of constructive legislation.

### SWEDISH PAPER TRADE

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Swedish newspaper and wrapping paper industry is reported to February by heavy North and South American purchases.

## HIGH COST CAUSES STUDIED IN STATE EDUCATION COURSE

### Division of University Extension Starts Class in Economic Problems at Boston Public Library

Causes of the high cost of living edge. It calls for sympathy, imagination and common sense. It is concerned with the needs of society as a whole rather than for personal profit. It brings out the importance of man as the one for whom, rather than by whom, things are produced. It aims at man, not as a machine, but as a well rounded, fully developed personality. Economics displays man in his relations to others rather than by himself.

#### Not To Settle the Issue

While no attempt will be made in the classes to settle disputed questions, but only to clarify and direct thinking so that the student can work out problems for himself. Mr. Hapgood will discuss such questions as the tariff, the bonus, labor problems and transportation problems.

In the final lecture of the relation of the topics previously discussed will be shown to the cost of living, bringing out that relative prices are dependent upon the economic system, efficiency and volume of production, consumption, the value and price of goods, industrial organization with its resulting efficiency or inefficiency, the value of money, the organization of credit and banking, the effect of labor organizations on labor costs and the cost of the product, the dependence of relation of labor costs to the total all these factors upon the railways; and finally, the effect upon prices of railway rates.

Mr. Hapgood hopes to explode the theory that the extravagances of the rich make work for the poor. Extravagances, he contends, are of little benefit. The thing that does make work for the poor is in the form of permanent investment which furnishes employment and becomes self-supporting.

#### H. S. VANDERBILT GIVES \$15,000

Harold S. Vanderbilt of New York has contributed \$15,000 to the Radcliffe College million dollar endowment fund, it has been announced, bringing the total to nearly \$554,000.

**CANDY LUNCHEON SODA**  
9:30 A. M.-11:30 P. M.  
**Catherine Gannon**  
AFTERNOON TEA  
Delicious Cream Chicken and  
Waffles  
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**P**ERHAPS you've explored cook book after cook book for the right way to stew prunes only to find a way that was half-right and disappointing. Perhaps you gave up in sheer desperation and shrugged, "Well, stewed prunes are stewed prunes—what can one expect?" Or, perhaps, you're one of the fortunate few who have discovered the surprising difference between prunes that are stewed and prunes that are shamefully mistreated. If so—

You doubtless wash your Sunsweet Prunes, then soak in warm water to cover over night if possible. In the morning you cook them slowly in the water in which they were soaked. You have discovered, too, that slow cooking not only absorbs most of the juice but develops the natural fruit sugar, so no sugar need be added. [If you do add sugar, however, you put it in after the prunes are cooked but while still hot so the sugar will dissolve.]

By this time you must have discovered also the pantry-handiness possibilities of the new 2-pound carton of Sunsweet Prunes. More convenient; more sanitary. Packed in three sizes of fruit—large, medium, small. Your grocer has it!



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## UNIVERSITY WOULD FURTHER RESEARCH

### Plans Outlined for National Graduate Institution to Aid Agriculturists

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The founding of a national graduate university to function through co-operation with the best developed graduate departments in state universities and colleges is one of the projects called to the attention of agricultural leaders by the Association of Land Grant Colleges at its recent conference here. The importance of securing adequate salaries for research experts and for stimulating agricultural research along all lines, if the United States is to continue as a self-sustaining nation, was stressed by almost every speaker. Various plans were suggested for developing research facilities. The project for a graduate research university as proposed by Dr. E. D. Ball, director of scientific work at the Department of Agriculture, met with approval by the conferees.

"The first fundamental to a program of national research development," said Dr. Ball, "is the encouragement of graduate training in scientific and industrial lines, such as would be secured in a national graduate university. While it will necessarily take time to carry such a project through to completion, agriculturalists can lay the foundation by rousing public sentiment on agricultural research, so that the people as a whole will realize its importance to the Nation."

The American people are being brought slowly to a realization that the food production of the Nation has not been keeping pace with the population for nearly two decades, and if the same ratio continues for an equal length of time it will not be on a self-sustaining basis. Adequate increase in production to balance normal population increases can only be maintained by providing for the utilization of all available resources and supplementing them by a steadily increasing production from the present area."

#### Asserts Projects Too Many

Agricultural research along broader and more scientific lines than has heretofore been attempted is the only solution to the problem, according to Dr. Ball. He is at present working out a program for state and federal co-operation on research projects which will make available to farmers the conclusions of the best experts obtainable on their problems. Fundamentals for the successful carrying out of this program, he outlined as follows: Encouragement of graduate training to develop expert workers, provision for prompt publication of the results of agricultural research studies, and a recognition that efficiency and economy in research must not be interfered with by state boundaries or limitations of personnel.

A flaw in research work as it is now conducted, according to Dr. Ball, is that there are too many projects under way, with a consequent loss of efficiency, under both state and federal supervision.

"In a national conference in which a fundamental program of co-operative investigation was outlined, it is probable that the number of projects of a superficial nature, both federal and state, that could be dispensed with, would be found to be three-fourths of the total number in existence, while undoubtedly such a union of forces and their application to fundamentals would increase the efficiency of the work ten-fold," declared Dr. Ball.

### WELFARE SOCIETY NEEDS \$25,000 FOR DEFICIT IN BUDGET

A membership call to raise \$25,000 to make up the deficit in the annual budget of the Boston Family Welfare Society, which commenced last Sunday, will be continued for two weeks. The campaign consists chiefly of efforts to enroll more members to meet the growing demands on the society's funds, and officers from its 14 divisions in municipal Boston, will canvass their neighborhoods for this purpose.

The committee on larger contributions also is specially active, and a general appeal in the form of a letter has been sent out by John F. Moors, president of the society. The society hopes that its 4000 or more friends will continue to help as in the past, else the amount needed will be larger, for the budget this year is about \$106,000. The society has always aimed at constructive service and in working out problems of a family, endeavors to make assistance a preventive measure, rather than absolute charity, and parents are encouraged to bring their troubles to the society so that this end may be accomplished.

The society is interested in legislation affecting the general welfare, especially any questions connected with unemployment, and strongly recommends the bill which is being considered with reference to the raising of the school age. Officers of the society have had opportunities to study first hand the damage wrought by liquor, and consequently have been ardent supporters of prohibition since its earliest days.

### CHILEAN SENATE APPROVES TREATY

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 28.—The Tacna-Arica protocol, it is believed, will eventually be approved by Congress without reservations favored by the Senate in its vote yesterday.

The protocol, which passed the Senate by a vote of 16 to 14, goes back to the House where a two-thirds vote will undoubtedly be mustered to prevail over the Senate's action. The House has rejected the reservations. The vote in the Senate yesterday is taken as an indication that the protocol with reservations could not obtain the necessary two-thirds majority to override the anticipated action of the House. It is expected that final action will be taken by Congress next week.

### News in Brief

**Paris**—A project to secure better instruction in farming for the peasants of France by the use of motion pictures has been approved by the Cabinet. An annual appropriation of 500,000 francs is available to buy picture machines for agricultural schools and community centers where the farmers will see the application of scientific methods to their work.

♦ ♦ ♦

**Copenhagen**—The eight-hour-day in Denmark will be extended for the years 1923 and 1925 as the result of a bill introduced yesterday by the Board of Social Welfare. This law, which was enacted a year ago to remain in force until the end of 1923, has been attacked by many interests as being responsible for the increases in the cost of living, but efforts to have it rescinded have failed.

♦ ♦ ♦

**Osaka**—Japanese cotton mills, consume an increasing amount of American cotton. For the 12 months ended July, Japan bought 750,000 bales of American cotton, as compared with 600,000 bales for the year ended July, 1921.

♦ ♦ ♦

**Moscow**—Moscow today is passing through a building boom more active than anything of the kind the white-walled city has experienced in several generations. Real estate improvement has been virtually a stampeding since the war. In the World War and after the revolution, which eventually brought the seat of Government back to the ancient capital, Moscow became one of the most crowded cities in the world.

♦ ♦ ♦

**Milwaukee, Wis.**—Immediate and favorable action by Congress on the Administration Shipping Bill was urged in a resolution unanimously adopted by the middle west merchant marine committee, composed of representatives of commercial organizations from 90 large cities in 19 states of the central midwest, at the closing session of its meeting here.

♦ ♦ ♦

**Berlin**—One of the chief essentials of cooking in Germany, has come to be such a luxury that only rich persons can afford it. At the end of October lard was costing 1000 marks a pound, while butter was bringing only 750. Consumption of meat in Germany is now only 43 per cent of what it was before 1914.

♦ ♦ ♦

**Cologne**—Objecting to a wage of 22 marks an hour, the teachers in Cologne's continuation schools have struck for more pay. Similar action already had been taken by the faculties of vocational institutions at Duisburg and Essen. The Cologne staffs include teachers from the public grade schools, engineers and expert handworkers.

♦ ♦ ♦

**Cape Town**—It is officially announced that it will not be possible for the Prince of Wales to visit South Africa during 1923.

♦ ♦ ♦

**Lexington, S. C.**—Court has been entered against Lexington County for \$7500 as the result of the lynching of Will Allen, a Negro, near here, in August, 1921, it became known today. The action is brought by Mary Allen, his widow.

♦ ♦ ♦

**New York**—President Harding has granted a commission as major in the military intelligence division of the Officers' Reserve Corps to Irvin S. Cobb, writer and author, as a reward for his work during the World War.

♦ ♦ ♦

**Tombstone, Ariz.**—Thirty-five years ago the Vizna Mine was one of the richest silver producers in the then famous Tombstone district. Since then several shafts have been sunk on adjacent property, but the famous Vizna vein would be encountered. Yesterday a 6-inch vein of rich ore was found but a few feet beneath the surface of the main street in Tombstone when excavations were made for a cement curbing.

♦ ♦ ♦

**London**—Gen. William Bramwell Booth, commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army, left for India today for a three-months' inspection of the work of his organization there.

♦ ♦ ♦

**Washington**—Anonymous communications would be barred from the mails under a bill introduced in the House of Representatives.

**ISSUE TAKEN ON GRAVITY THEORY**

NEW YORK, Nov. 28—Charles L. Poor, professor of celestial mechanics at Columbia University, yesterday took up with Prof. Thomas Jefferson Jackson See, Government astronomer at Mare Island, Cal., who recently claimed to have discovered the secret of gravitation.

If reports of Professor See's address were correct, said Professor Poor, it was authoritatively stated by Laplace 120 years ago that See was exactly 1,000,000 times out of the way.

"I know nothing whatever about the cause of gravitation," Professor Poor asserted, "nor, so far as I am aware, does anyone else. If Professor See says that gravitation is propagated across space with the velocity of light, then it is almost certain that his theories are wrong. Many years ago it was proved that gravitation is practically instantaneous in its action, and that if it is propagated across space, its speed is many million times that of light. Laplace investigated this point.

"To prove his statement, Professor See would have to show either that all the observations for the past 1000 years are wrong, that the earth and moon are not what they seem, and have not been where they have always been seen, or else prove that the mathematics of Laplace, Leverrier, and Newton are faulty."

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### French Players at the Boston Opera House

Boston Opera House—"L'Aventurière," play in four acts, by Emile Augier; acted in French by Mlle. Cécile Sorel and associates from the Comédie-Française, the Odéon and other Paris theaters. The cast:

Clorinda ..... Cécile Sorel  
Fabrice ..... Albert Lambert  
Monte-Prade ..... Louis Rastet  
Don Hannibal ..... Fernand Chapin  
Darius ..... Charles Gerval  
Servant ..... Jacques d'Apogny  
Bertrand ..... M. Parrotte  
Célestine ..... Rachel Berendt

The Boston Opera House, last night, was all but filled by a warmly appreciative audience for the first night of "L'Aventurière," by the distinguished French artists who are in Boston for a week only.

A deeply rooted affection for France and admiration for the fine traditions and finished care for details of the House of Molière, are quite enough to draw such a kindly but sophisticated audience. It was unnecessary to resort to the "million-franc hat" methods of a so-called lancement a l'Américaine. Mlle. Cecile Sorel, fulfilled, no doubt, to overflowing, the promises of her headlines. Her gowns—since it is by them that she, apparently, wishes chiefly to be remarked, were evidently picked out with care for their historical accuracy from the most gorgeous creations in the "collections" of the grands couturiers.

Never have we been treated to so many miles of silver fringe, or of brilliant soul-satisfying velvets. Yet one caught oneself meditating—even during the actress' most fiery periods—on the inward construction of these ingenious paniers. She was true to the historical background of the late Renaissance, but she was continually stepping outside the frame.

The acting, spirited as it was, hardly carried off the incredible make-up, as of a Javanese idol, the monotony of gesture, and the billowing forward movements which were to carry off their feet both a sensitive nobleman and a critical audience. Such a stupendous devante de boutique in the way of jewels seemed rather wasted in this case, especially when the only real appeal of "L'Aventurière" seems to be to the longing pity for a repentant woman.

The real appreciation was reserved for the finished action of the whole company, the sonorous diction, the noble and ample gestures of such artists as M. Albert Lambert and M. Ravet of the Société, as well as for the clever impersonation of M. Charpin as the besotted brother. The delight of good acting of the simple and perfect way of entering and leaving a room, sitting in a chair and merely listening, is a pleasure as keen as it is on the American stage. It takes years of training to produce such satisfying results, and the most civilized country in the world—which France is—has alone succeeded in accomplishing this. We look forward with delight to seeing these finished artists again in "Le Dueil" by Lavidan, in "La Dame aux Camélias" in the immortal "Misanthrope" and in "Le Demi-Monde," which will renew the sensations of old habits of the Comédie-Française and awaken the love of good acting in the new ones.

A. C. LADD.

**"Shavings" at the St. James**

"Shavings," adapted from Joseph C. Lincoln's novel, enabled several members of the Boston Stock Company at the St. James Theater to appear to advantage, as it is not so much a single-man show as have been some of the other productions this season. Of course, Walter Gilbert, as Shavings, was the individual upon whom most depended, and he carried his part well, though perhaps he might have been a little bit older to advantage.

The town enemies, Capt. Sam Hunnewell and Phineas Babbitt, suited Messrs. Mark Kent and Harold Chase to perfection. The former somehow aroused more sympathy perhaps, but that was to be expected, because Mr. Chase made up into such an excellent cracked old fellow that he really seemed to live the part.

Miss Viola Roach, as Mrs. Armstrong, and the little girl, Theresa Kilburn, as her daughter, acted well together. Miss Kilburn gives promise of considerable talent, her part not indicated.

A. C. LADD.

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## W. F. HOPPE OPENS WEEK'S EXHIBITION

Meets C. C. Peterson in a Series of Billiard Matches at the State Theater Club

That W. F. Hoppe, who held the world's professional 18.2 balkline billiard championship for many years before surrendering it to Jacob Schaefer a year or so ago, only to win it back in New York City last week, is well worthy of holding this title is today clearly evident to those Boston billiard followers who saw him open a week's exhibition at the State Theatre Club yesterday afternoon and evening. He was competing against C. C. Peterson and in the afternoon won by a score of 400 to 47, and in the evening by one of 400 to 175.

It was not in the fact that Hoppe won his matches by wide margins that billiardists who saw the competition realized that he was the champion of old, but by the masterful way in which he handled the balls on two runs which brought him over the two-century mark. In the afternoon he turned in a high run of 204 and in the evening he had an unfinished one of 244.

In the afternoon both Hoppe and Peterson were slow in starting. In the fifth inning Hoppe scored 48 and in the seventh made his high run of 204. Several times he was called upon to execute difficult shots and some masse shots which he completed with ease, though he evaded them when possible. He nearly missed on the two hundredth shot when he attempted to draw from the red. The cue ball rounded the object ball, going to the bank, but with English returned, hitting the spot ball from the rear, the red returning from the head of the table for position once more. It was only four shots following this that the run was ended when Hoppe miscued in attempting an easy follow shot. Two runs of 59 and 45 carried him to the 400 mark and out in 11 innings. Peterson had little opportunity to play well this session, scoring a run of 15 for high.

In the evening match Peterson won the roll and though he did not start to score until the third inning it looked from then on as if he were out to win, until the runs of 97 and 244 in the seventh and eighth for Hoppe finished the match. Hoppe's run of 97 while brilliant and well executed, was completely overshadowed in the next inning by his unfinished run of 244 which was practically all compiled at the foot of the table, never traveling further up the table than the second or third diamond. He had the balls under perfect control, lightly nusing to position to drive one or the other of the object balls to a rail and return for position again. Hoppe made many difficult masse shots on this run and outside of taking his time before making the shot, he had no difficulty at all. He might have continued indefinitely, so perfectly did he have the balls under control, but the run was of sufficient length to bring forth long and loud applause in appreciation of the champion's skill.

Following each match Peterson entertained with his famous fancy shots for which he is known the world over and these are the trick shots playable on a billiard table that this exponent of the game is unfamiliar with. He will change his program at each session. The score by innings follows:

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45—400. Innings—11. High runs—204 and 53. Average—36 4-11.

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C. C. Peterson—1 0 15 20 2 4 20 8—175. Innings—8. High runs—84 and 43. Average—21 8-15.

## ILLINI AWARDS "I's" AND ELECTS CAPTAIN

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Nov. 28 (Special)—At the annual University of Illinois football banquet held here last night J. W. McMillen '24 of Grayslake, Ill., Western Conference heavyweight wrestling champion of 1922 and letter man of Coach R. C. Zuppke's 1921 and 1922 football team, was elected captain of the 1923 Illini gridiron team. F. H. Yost of Michigan, after watching McMillen perform at guard against his own Wolverine aggregation and in the Illinois-Wisconsin battle, declared that McMillen was the best guard in the Western Conference and probably in the country.

The following 20 athletes received letters for playing on the fighting Illinois football team during the 1922 season: L. P. Agnew '24, R. W. Clark '24, S. A. Couthie '25, G. A. Dawson '24, V. J. Greene '25, J. C. Happenny '25, S. H. Hill '23, W. W. McIlwain '25, J. W. McMillen '24, R. A. Miller '25, B. F. Oakes '24, E. J. Richards '24, G. J. Roberts '25, M. W. Robinson '24, F. E. Rokusek '25, E. Schultz '24, Leonard Umrus '25, R. B. Wagner '25, D. D. Wilson '23 and C. H. Woodward '24.

Cross-country varsity letters were awarded to the following Illinois harriers from Coach Harry Gill's squad: Capt. Russell Scott '23, E. S. Wells '23, E. C. Mieher '25 and M. W. Topper '24. The Illinois track aggregation tied with Iowa State College for third place in the "Big Ten" conference meet at Purdue last week and the team has now disbanded.

### McDERMOTT SUCCEEDS MILLER

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 28—Francis McDermott was elected to succeed J. T. Miller as captain of the nationalistic Club swimming team which holds a number of world's speed swimming records and many national and sectional championships. McDermott has been a reliable performer on the water-polo squad for 14 years.

### BUTLER MADE CAPTAIN

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Nov. 27—Stewart Butler '25 of Wabash, Ind., was elected captain of the Indiana University football team of 1923 at a banquet tonight. Butler played left guard on the varsity this season.

## World Champion Billiardist Now Playing in Boston



C. C. Peterson, Left, Who Is Competing Against W. F. Hoppe, Right, World's Professional 18.2 Balkline Billiardist, at the State Theater Club, This Week.

## IOWA GIVEN THE "BIG TEN" FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

Three Elevens Finish Conference Season Undefeated, but the Old Gold Has Won More Games

### INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDING

Team	Won	Tie	Lost	P. C.
Michigan	5	0	1	1.000
Chicago	4	1	0	1.000
Wisconsin	2	1	2	.500
Minnesota	2	1	3	.667
Illinois	2	0	4	.333
Northwestern	1	1	3	.250
Ohio State	1	0	4	.200
Indiana	0	1	2	.066
Purdue	0	1	3	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 28—Three elevens remained undefeated to the end of the intercollegiate conference. While the title is undecided honors are not to be split three ways, but are awarded to University of Iowa, which last year captured the title.

Minnesota Coach W. H. Spaulding brought a green team through a difficult schedule, scoring on losing to three powerful teams, tying once and winning twice in the other conference battles. In E. T. Martineau '23 he had a halfback as swift and elusive as any in the conference, a player who with a stronger team probably would have won undisputed distinction.

Other than upsetting the hopes of Wisconsin for the title, Coach R. C. Zuppke was unable to do much with his green Illinois team. They lost to the previously unvictorious Ohio team 6 to 3 in the final game. The Illinois record for the season was two victories and four defeats. Ohio had four defeats and the final victory was all that saved it from a completely blank season, as far as the conference goes. Coach J. W. Wilce seemed unable to find the right combination, although his squad gave the leading teams stiff battles. H. H. Workman '23, halfback, performed consistently.

At Northwestern satisfaction is ex-

pected over the rise of the Purple team, coached by G. F. Thistlethwaite, from last place of a year ago to fourth

and three losses in the circuit. C. W. Palmer '23, halfback, was the chief Purple runner, while H. D. Penfield '23 was distinguished for his work at tackle and in kicking. Having been unable to win against other opponents, twice defeated. This shades off Chicago's class and the Princeton defeat in an intercollegiate battle definitely relegates the Maroon to third place.

Outside of the conference, Iowa made the best record, downing Yale in an intercollegiate game while Michigan was being held to a scoreless tie by Vanderbilt. University.

The third undefeated team, University of Chicago, won four games, as many as Michigan, but it was held to a scoreless tie by Wisconsin, a team twice defeated.

Following each match Peterson entertained with his famous fancy shots for which he is known the world over and these are the trick shots playable on a billiard table that this exponent of the game is unfamiliar with. He will change his program at each session. The score by innings follows:

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J. R. Richards had perhaps the most formidable schedule of the lot, as the season developed, and the balanced record of two wins, two losses and a tie was a credit to the Wisconsin college.

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## STANFORD HAS BRIGHT OUTLOOK

Sixteen Veterans and About 65 Other Candidates Report for Basketball Practice

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., Nov. 21 (Special Correspondence)—The "G. S. Warner system" of athletic coaching, which was adopted by Leland Stanford Junior University this year for a five-year trial, has now been extended from football to basketball with 16 veterans and approximately 65 others out for the teams.

The squad is working out every night in the new gymnasium under the direct supervision of J. M. Davies '22. Davies was a member of the 1921 championship squad and played forward last year. The new coach is working directly according to rules laid down by Coach Warner, who is still with the University of Pittsburgh and is coaching the Stanford teams by long distance through his assistants here.

According to Davies and Capt. W. L. Rogers '23, the season about to start will be a more successful one than that of last year when the Cardinal five won and lost an equal number of games. The year before, Stanford won the Pacific Coast championship by defeating the University of California players in a three-game series. Last season the University of Idaho took it.

This season, an improvement will be noted because of the fact that among the 16 men of experience who have reported all are about of the same caliber. A few stand out more prominently than some of the others. However, it has been noted already that under the Warner régime and his rigorous training methods, many new men spring up to take the place of those who are "conceded" to head the citizens' committee."

If Stagg Field at the University of Chicago can be secured for the meet, the athletes will have a better track than they have been furnished in the last two meets. At Pasadena the track was new and at Newark the track was so soft our middle western runners were greatly handicapped. Stagg Field will offer a seasoned track and one of the fastest in the country.

Mr. Dean, who represented the Central A. A. U. and his club at the meeting, said that New York and Los Angeles bid strongly for the meet. Los Angeles offering twice as much money for expenses as the Chicago organization. He pointed out that the meet was held on the coast two years ago and that half as much expense money would bring more athletes to Chicago, than to Los Angeles because of its central location.

Diminutive J. C. McHose '24, the smallest man ever to represent Stanford in basketball competition, is expected to be at forward again. With him, Rogers and Norman Cleaveland '23, will vie for a forward position. At present Cleaveland is on the varsity football squad as a halfback. From these two, Rogers will probably be chosen for the early-season contests.

F. L. Anderson '23, and J. D. Campbell '24, are the principal contenders for the running guard's position. Campbell will be handicapped in that he must remain with the football squad until after Dec. 30, when Stanford meets the Pittsburgh eleven in the stadium here.

P. R. Piggott '24, even though he is comparatively inexperienced, after warming a bench all of last season, will have the advantage of D. S. DeGroot '23, and C. R. Jansen '24, as far as playing at center is concerned. While Piggott is tossing basketball and dribbling every night, DeGroot and Jansen are playing their trade as football players. It is generally conceded that DeGroot will have first bid for the job, however, and he will be warming up on the basketball floor as soon as the football season is over.

The only two unknown quantities among the older veteran players who may squeeze into a place are L. J. Coulthurst '23, and R. E. McBurney '24. Coulthurst is a transfer from the San Diego Junior College and was with the squad last year. He was given chances at all positions but the center, but did not prove himself completely. McBurney came here this year from the University of Southern California.

The freshman team of last year has given the varsity squad five men. F. E. Hoffman '25, who captained the first year squad, is probably the best forward of the five. A. S. Hooper at running guard and H. H. Shipke, now playing tackle with the varsity football squad, will compete for running guard's position. D. M. Oliva has weight enough to tackle the stand guard's position and is already working toward such a place. And A. T. Steele '25, closes the list of last year's freshmen competing for the varsity. He played at center during last season.

With the men whose names have already been given to serve as the strong nucleus, the other 65 are being put through their paces.

Between the first week of January, when the first Conference games will be played, the team will meet a few teams in the immediate vicinity of Stanford. Although the dates have not been definitely set for these contests, Stanford will meet the University of Santa Clara, St. Mary's College, the College of the Pacific, the University of Nevada and the Stanford champions of 1921, all of whom reside in the vicinity of San Francisco.

Stanford's basketball schedule within the Pacific Coast Conference will probably not be affected by Stanford's resignation recently. Other contests for this fall, winter and next spring will be held as planned, it has been announced. However, the participation of the Cardinal in Conference basketball depends entirely upon her.

The Cardinal basketballers will meet the University of California five and the University of Southern California quintet in four games each. The winner of this triangular arrangement will journey north to play the team winning from among the University of Oregon, Oregon Agricultural College, University of Washington, Washington Agricultural College, and the University of Idaho. The winner of this contest in the north will be adjudged victor in the Pacific Coast Conference.

Outstanding factors which will probably work toward making for Stanford a better basketball team than she claimed last year are added weight, greater general experience of the players, better coaching and keener competition for places on the

varsity squad. The schedule with the two Conference teams, California and U. S. C., is as follows:

Feb. 2-3—Stanford vs. University of Southern California at Stanford; 9-10—Stanford vs. University of Southern California at Los Angeles; 14—Stanford vs. University of California at Berkeley; 17—Stanford vs. California at Stanford; 21—Stanford vs. California at Berkeley; 23—Stanford vs. California at Stanford.

## Plan to Give Public Chance to See Games

### Will Try to Make A. A. U. Meet a Civic Proposition

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Efforts to make the Amateur Athletic Union championship track and field meet of the United States, to be held here next September, a civic proposition with a committee of 500 leading citizens in charge, are to be exerted by the Illinois Athletic Club, which won the meet for this city, it is announced by C. A. Dean, chairman of the club's athletic committee. This will be the first time Chicago has ever held the big meet.

"We will offer the public a chance to see the men who probably will win the next Olympic games for the United States," said Mr. Dean. "We will ask for the backing of the City Council and the Chicago Association of Commerce and other civic bodies and ask Mayor W. H. Thompson to head the citizens' committee."

If Stagg Field at the University of Chicago can be secured for the meet, the athletes will have a better track than they have been furnished in the last two meets. At Pasadena the track was new and at Newark the track was so soft our middle western runners were greatly handicapped. Stagg Field will offer a seasoned track and one of the fastest in the country.

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Five of the best indoor swimming championships were also secured by the Illinois Athletic Club. Mr. Dean bid for the entire list of men's senior events in a block, but was voted down. Bidding for the same events one by one he got the 50-yard free style, the 500-yard free style, the 150-yard backstroke, the water polo and the 400-yard relay championships.

These events probably will be held in a three-day meet in March. The club will try to bring the star Hawaiian swimmers and the New York Athletic Club water polo team to Chicago.

Other title events were awarded as follows:

New York, the 220-yard breast stroke, the 200-yard relay, and the fancy diving from 10-foot board; Detroit, the Pentathlon and the plonge for distance; Los Angeles, low springboard diving; Pittsburgh, 220-yard free style, and Brookline, the 100-yard free style.

## AMHERST SWIMMERS START PRACTICING

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 28 (Special) Daily practice for the Amherst College swimming squad is being held here. The team will lose Damon National, last year's captain and intercollegiate champion in the 50-yard dash for 1921, and also F. A. Myers, who is still in college, but as a graduate student will not be eligible. Both these men swam on the relay team which lowered the college record to 1:43.1-5s. The success of the team will depend on the development of men on the last year's squad and men from the freshman class who will be eligible to swim by the time of the first meet.

Capt. J. L. Leete '23 and A. S. Barker '24 were on the last year's relay team. J. W. Parker '24 and J. J. Evans '25 are the most likely candidates for the other two places. Parker will also be entered in the sprints, and C. L. Edson '25 in the distance events. The diving will be taken care of by E. E. Ewer '23, R. A. Bristol '24 and R. F. Lemal '24, all of whom dove for Amherst last winter. A. L. Ward '24 and C. L. Stimson '23 have been showing good form in the back stroke. The material for the plonge will have to be developed from the freshmen; the Amherst swimming team have always been weak in this department. It is expected that the schedule will be announced in the near future.

## FIFTEEN MAROONS AWARDED LETTERS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Fifteen Maroon football stars, who received major letters here last night, are to elect a captain for 1923 at University of Chicago. Some of those favored to succeed Capt. H. W. Lewis '23, tackle, and J. M. Pyott '24, halfback, four men and the following received major letters:

E. K. Gowdy '24, tackle and end; F. K. Gowdy '25, tackle; Joseph Pendleton '25, guard; P. L. Thomas '25, halfback; E. A. Lampe '25 and Campbell Dixon '24, ends; O. E. Strohmeier '23, quarterback; H. A. Fletcher '24, tackle; P. W. Proudfoot '23, guard; W. H. Zorn '23, fullback, and W. A. Dawson '23, center.

Minor letters were awarded to Rodney '23, guard; R. M. Leggette '23, halfback; L. L. McMaster '23, quarterback, and H. T. Byler '24, halfback.

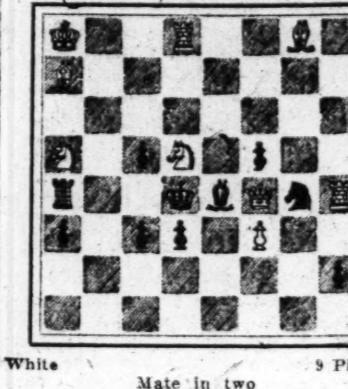
Those who have played their last games for Prof. A. A. Stagg are Captain Lewis, Fletcher, possibly Zorn, Miller, Strohmeier, and Proudfoot of the regulars, and McMasters, Leggette and Dawson of the substitutes.

SEATTLE SECURES CATCHER SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 28—Everett Yarn, Chicago American catcher, has been obtained by the Seattle Pacific Coast League Baseball Club.

## CHICHESS

PROBLEM NO. 421  
Original: Sent especially to The Christian Science Monitor  
By E. Millins  
Manchester, England

Black 10 Pieces

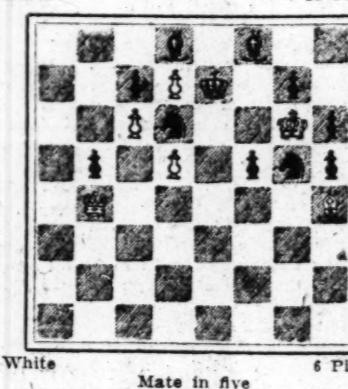


White 9 Pieces

Mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 422  
An attractive mate in five

Black 11 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

Mate in five

PROBLEMS TO PROBLEMS

No. 419. N-K  
No. 420. 1. P-R4  
2. P-K4  
3. P-Kt4  
4. BxPch  
Prob. Comp.  
H. W. Bettmann

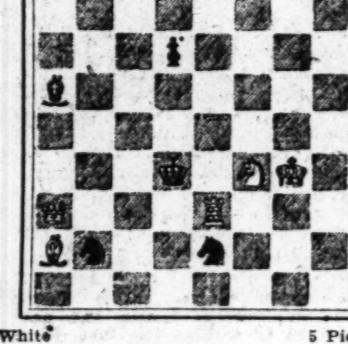
PxP ep  
P-Kt4  
threat  
R-Bt

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

Showing a pendulum key in a light setting.

By J. E. Funk

Black 5 Pieces



White 5 Pieces

Mate in two

NOTES

Samuel Rzeszewski, after three appearances before Judge Levy in the Children's Court, New York, was discharged on the ground "that the Society of Prevention of Cruelty to Children had not offered sufficient evidence which tended to show that the boy's health or morale were in danger of being impaired." This coming after his parents had been released from any blame was a clear exoneration for all parties concerned, a most welcome outcome of the affair for the chess public at large.

Jose R. Capablanca in his first simultaneous engagement in the United States since the London tournament, contested 34 boards at the Manhattan Chess Club, New York, winning 30, drawing 2, and losing 2 to S. Katz, former Brooklyn Chess Club champion, and A. Santasiere, the present champion of Marshall's Chess Club.

The annual championship tournament of the Manhattan Chess Club has 10 entries, with A. Schroeder leading at the present time.

The Brooklyn Chess Club recently elected a new set of officers, as follows: President, Walter Underhill; vice-presidents, J. H. Watson and H. J. Hall Jr.; secretary, H. F. Plumer; treasurer, S. T. King; directors, A. S. Wardwell, L. J. Wolff, F. H. Randall, G. C. Dietz, W. S. Pitts, and A. W. Parker.

The Surrey County Chess Association (England) championship has been won for the third time by Mr. H. S. Barlow, his other successes occurring in 1897 and 1903. The Slater Kennington Cup competition connected with the Surrey association was won by Mr. J. Cook. The London Postal Chess League reports a most flourishing condition with 352 members, registering 11 clubs.

Switzerland's twenty-sixth congress of its chess association resulted in Dr. E. Voellinger capturing the title of Swiss champion.

Herr E. Post has captured the German national championship for the second successive year.

At the seventh congress of the Bavarian Chess Association Spellmann and Grünfeld tied for first and second places, followed by Carls, Kieninger, H. Müller and A. Wolf in the order named.

The following game is from the recent New York tournament:

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Jaffe Janowski White Black

1 P-Q4 Kt-KB3 19 Q-R6 Q-K2

2 Kt-KB3 Q-Q4 20 QxQh KxQ

3 P-K4 P-K4 21 B-R6 P-R5

4 Kt-B3 P-K4 22 QxQ R-R6

5 P-K4 P-K4 23 Kt-K4 P-R5

6 BxP Kt-B3 24 Kt-K3 K-K13

7 B-Kt4 Q-B2 25 B-K2 R-K13

8 Castles B-Q3 26 Kt-B4ch R-K2

9 P-Q5 PxP 27 Kt-K5 R-K3

10 Kt-K4 Kt-K1 28 Kt-B4 PxP

11 Kt-K5 Kt-K1 29 BxP P-K5

12 Q-K4 PxP 30 R-Q5 P-K4

13 BxKt P-B4 31 R-Q5 BxKt

14 Q-QR4 P-B4 32 B-B5 BxKt

15 P-QR5 B-Q4 33 PxR B-K4

16 Kt-Q2 Q-K2 34 BxP R-Q5

17 Kt-B2 B-Q1 35 K-B2 P-K15

18 Kt-Q2 P-KR4 36 R-R3ch K-K13

The game was drawn after 70 moves.

## MISS HUNTSMAN CAPTURES TITLE

Wins Women's Squash Racquets

Championship of England

LONDON, Eng., Nov. 17 (Special Correspondence)—The second annual competition for the English women's squash rackets championship, held recently at Queen's Club, London, ended in a hard-earned victory for Miss S. Huntsman, who crowned a period of consistent play with a great match against the holder of the title, Miss J. Cave. For the championship, the competitors were divided into two sections, A and B, and the winners in each came together for a deciding match. Miss Huntsman headed the standing in section A, with an undefeated record (six victories), while Miss Cave, with an aggregate of five wins, led the way in section B.

The final produced a magnificent game, in which the high opinions formed of Miss Huntsman's skill during previous matches were amply justified. Miss Cave, with her experience and masculine severity of stroke, was the quicker to settle down, and she took the first game fairly easily at 15-6; but her opponent, over whom she had little, if any, temperamental advantage, obtained a better sight of the ball as play progressed and won the second game at 15-9. The third and deciding game was remarkable for a display of determination by both ladies. Miss Cave led at 12-9 but was overhauled and passed. By the score 14-12 in favor of Miss Huntsman, the champion contrived to fend off defeat a while and succeeded in leveling the points. Thereafter the fortunes of the game swayed from side to side until, nine hands later, Miss Huntsman won two consecutive aces, the match at 17-15, and the title of lady champion for the year.

The date and place for the meet were decided upon at a meeting of the executive committee of the I. A. A. A. held in this city. In addition to the naming of the place and date several other matters of importance were decided upon. One of these which is expected to bring the competition in the outdoor meets keeper and more representative is the voting of a division of \$5000 out of the treasury to be divided among those colleges which sent 10 or more men to the meet at Cambridge last May. The money to be apportioned on a mileage basis, with the association helping to defray the big costs attached to bringing teams from such distant places as California. It is expected that more of the distant colleges will be to send their athletes to these meets.

Three new intercollegiate records were approved at the meeting and one of them removes a mark which has stood on the records ever since 1896, when B. J. Waters of Georgetown University ran the 100-yard dash in 9.45s. This mark was set by R. C. Craig, of the University of Michigan

# THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## The Status of Non-Fiction Films

This is the first of two articles on non-fiction motion pictures. The second will appear in an early issue.

**A SURVEY** of the subjects presented in the motion picture theater brings into striking relief the overwhelming dominance of the dramatic production and the contrasting insignificant position of the non-fiction or commonly called "educational" picture.

A factor of importance in the status of the non-fiction picture is the uncommunicativeness of the motion picture public. If the patrons of the theater became more expressive of their preferences and appreciations it appears probable that the film of fact would come in for more constructive attention at the hands of the motion picture industry.

Mostly the patrons buy their tickets, see the show and walk out. There is little indication to the management of their specific likes and dislikes within the program. If the theater does a good business it is assumed that the feature picture is drawing well. The typical managerial comment is "Fairbanks is pulling them in" or "Wally Reid isn't drawing as well in this one." Everything is measured in terms of stars and dramas.

### Patrons Mostly Silent

Yet there are in most audiences patrons whose major interest is in the non-fiction subjects. These patrons, however, do not often write letters to the management about what interests them or in any other fashion give voice to their tastes. The daily newspaper gets a hundredfold more response from its readers than any motion picture theater does from its patrons. The theater manager is left to make his judgments from the totals at the box office.

From the box office point of view, which is, of course, the point of view of the motion picture industry, all important successes of the screen are dramatic subjects.

This is an inevitable result of the influence of the selling forces and methods of the film distributors. Business tends toward the easiest way as certainly and automatically as water yields to gravitation, and the star system, encouraged to a degree by the public, evolved as the simplest tool in the hands of the film salesmen. The name of a star became the nearest possible approach to a significant trademark or standard of value. Stars were sold, not pictures. It was easy to buy and sell them. That method of distribution did not require analytical judgment of dramatic and literary values, an important consideration in a market where such judgment was so rarely possessed by either the film dealer or his customer, the exhibitor. The selling of names became so firmly established that it is still today the most important single factor in the success of a picture within the trade.

With names and the star system dominating the selling of pictures in this manner it was an inescapable consequence that their vehicle, the dramatic picture, should be placed in the position of a dominance that is nearly absolute.

### Out of Proportion

This preponderance of the dramatic picture is undoubtedly out of any proportion to the real taste of the public. This is indicated by the increasingly wide circulation of non-fiction books and periodicals. It is apparent too in the interested discussions among motion picture patrons that follow the showing of any strikingly good non-fiction screen subject.

While statistics are unobtainable, it is unquestionably true that a much larger proportion of motion picture audiences are attracted by topical, scenic and travel films than is suspected by the motion picture industry. This is evident if one compares the very evident interest of the audiences with the slight esteem in which these subjects are held by those who purchase film service for the theaters. An illuminating example is afforded in the instance of one of the leading motion picture theaters in Broadway, New York. This theater pays rentals ranging from \$2000 to \$3500 a week for dramatic feature subjects. At this same theater, scenic, travel and news reels are rented at from \$50 to \$100 a week each. In an eight-reel program usually less than 7 per cent of the expenditure is for non-fiction films, frequently less than 5 per cent. Yet these pictures occupy about 25 per cent of the screen time.

### The High Point

The theater cited is probably the best patron of the non-fiction picture in the United States, because of the constructive interest of the managing director. The ratio of attention for the non-fiction picture scales down abruptly in the trade as one leaves the high point of this theater. A surprising number of theaters present no non-fiction subjects whatever, concerning themselves only with dramatic features and "comedies."

Experience in the field of motion picture distribution indicates that there is an active and intelligent market for non-fiction subjects only among the few first-grade theaters of approximately 30 leading cities. The remaining vast preponderance of theaters, it is true, do consume some non-fiction films more especially news reels, booking them, however, casually, without selection and classing them as "fillers." The wide usage of the term is itself an indication of the status of this type of film. In many film exchanges these "filler" reels are supplied to the purchasers of feature service at practically no cost, making them a sort of premium or bonus to dramatic film customers. This practice does not enhance the value of the short non-fiction subjects in the eyes of the theater manager.

These conditions are important to the patron of the motion picture theater. Not less than 75 per cent of non-fiction film is in fact by-product material. The editing of a well-made news reel ordinarily leaves not more than one-fifth of the film available, frequently less. The waste film in various ways gets on the

screen market, rehashed and garnished with titles, as travelogues, magazines or "educational" reels. It is obvious that this is a makeshift policy of production that can only partially realize on the possibilities of the subjects presented.

TERRY RAMSAYE.

## Anna Coleman Ladd's Sculpture in Boston

**T**WO marked echoes of the war one is conscious of in the works of sculpture, all made during the past three years by Anna Coleman Ladd, on view this week and next at the Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street.

These 30 bronzes evince in all of them a strong sense of the contrasting aspects of the modern world—of youth released and joyous, as in "Baby Pan," "Caprice," "Fountain of Youth;" of the agony and searching for new spiritual values, as in the "Fountain of Life," "The Cost of Victory," "Night and Dawn," "Conscience," and above all, the fountain group called, "Spiritual Victory."

There is the triangular base of violet marble, the three columns, with their decorative unicorn heads, symbolic of purity, from which the water flows; the globe, above which stands the serene figure of spiritual victory, above passion, above ambition, above despair. Nothing imitative of the past in these modern figures, hand on hip, turbaned, bobbed hair. They are modern as Van Eyck, Perugino, or Watteau were modern in their presentations. Yet the sculptor is steeped in the past of a world we share, in its love of beauty and imagination and the rhythms of the nude, but there is the recognition of the need for spiritual expression that has moved Unamuno and Mestrovic, Rathenau and Masaryk, and Benedetto Croce—that, sooner or later, will move America also.

So it was not possible for this sculptor to express (in the marble war-memorial) "Victory" as a triumphant young woman with a wreath. It is a heroic and exhausted virile figure, like a wounded eagle, with eyes sealed by sleepless watching and suffering. The vision of victory is in the uplifted face of the dying youth at his knee.

The cost of victory has obscured all triumph. Studies in expression are shown in the disenchanted "Donna Livia"; in the strain of four years of "Under Fire"; in the war nurse at the Italian front; in Ethel Barrymore; in the explorer of the jungle, Carver Wells, in William Wood Jr., and in the young aviator at Hamilton.

So intense is the visualization of the idea in each of these bronzes that one finds it distinctly an effort to consider how they were made. This is as it should be. Nevertheless, after some acquaintance with these works they begin to yield many rewards to the observer of detail—the exquisite play of



"Spiritual Victory"

Dominant Figure in New Sculptural Group by Anna Coleman Ladd

from designs less than several inches square to the larger prints which are used for folders. Lovely color effects have been attained by Ruzicka.

Among the artists whose work is included in the exhibition are the following: J. C. Voudroux, S. J. Woolf, Gabriel Pipet, Voitech Prissig, E. H. Reed, William Zorach, Adolph Treidler, Lester G. Hornby, Florence G.

Moore, A. Allen Lewis, J. J. Lanke, Howard McCormick, C. F. W. Mellatz, Ralph Pearson and J. J. A. Murphy.

Another exhibition which is soon to open in the library will be one of Bibles and Bible manuscripts. Some of the oldest manuscripts attainable will be shown, and the exhibition will include Bibles in the various vernaculars.

the pathetic side of the character portrayed in the music with great skill and charm. Excellent as recital and chamber music performer, he is perfectly cut out, according to the test of this occasion, for a soloist. On Mr. Damrosch's program with the Bruch and Strauss pieces were an arrangement of a three-movement work of Bach and the beautiful "Fountains of Rome," by Respighi, which promises to be the "Afternoon of a Faun" of the present decade in point of orchestral popularity.

W. P. T.

## Concert of Works

by Arnold Bax

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 17.—One of the most interesting concerts this autumn was the one devoted to Arnold Bax's compositions, by his publishers, Messrs. Murdoch and Murdoch, at Queen's Hall, Nov. 13. It was an extraordinary act of belief in a British composer. The significance was further increased by the galaxy of fine artists who took part in it, while the whole was crowned by a well-won success. Everything was done on a lavish, a fastidiously perfect scale.

No fault could be found with the contents, co-ordination, and contrasts of the program, save that it was too long. However, an audience worthy of the occasion in numbers and enthusiasm stayed out the full three hours and presented Bax with a laurel wreath at the end.

Soloists skilled in interpreting had been engaged: John Coates, the singer, Lionel Tertis the violin player, Harriet Cohen the pianist. Even sub-sidhary solo parts were filled by such artists as Cedric Sharpe and Robert Mische.

A full orchestra — conducted by Eugene Goossens — and the Oriana Madrigal Society under Kennedy Scott, were also in attendance, while Bach himself acted as accompanist.

Only recent works were included in the scheme. Among these the orchestral tone poem "The Garden of Fand," with its shimmering play of themes and the dreamlike flow of Fand's tune, impressed one as very beautiful, while the carol "Mater Gloria Filium," for unaccompanied double choir, was even better, a thing exquisite of its kind, though exacting to perform.

Bax's thoughts are naturally melodic and contrapuntal; when he submits them to the gracious austerity of the medieval style, he touches his best.

The Second Sonata in G for piano-forte is dramatic and well-designed; the Phantasy for viola and orchestra thoroughly Celtic, but the balance between soloist and orchestra is not completely successful. The songs and small piano-forte pieces seemed slight beside these and left the impression that Bax is out of his métier as a song writer. Two other carols and an orchestral arrangement of "Mediterranean" completed the program.

Bax has come far since his student days. After developing his powers, in some confusion and indecision, he has achieved that drawing together, that tautening of fiber, which has brought his compositions to the state of fully expressed and fully received identities. It says much for them that no monotony was experienced at the concert. In fact Bax appears to do better when heard by himself than when set against other composers.

M. M. S.

## Music News and Reviews

### Philadelphia Orchestra Presents French Program

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 24 (Special Correspondence)—The Philadelphia Orchestra devoted its week-end concerts to an all-French program. No more appropriate music could have made the start than the nobly dignified, majestically beautiful César Franck symphony in D minor, one of those works "born for immortality" that seem autobiographic of a life consecrated sincerely and purely to the loftiest ideals. What a sharp contrast there is between such a work as this, half-prayer, half psalm, and the clamorous, grandiose bombast of—exempli gratia—Liszt's melodramatically effective and superbly orchestrated "Les Préludes"! On a crowded house this French symphony made an impression which one loves to imagine finding its expression in the daily life of the home, and the work of the world. After the whole orchestra stood in response to the applause, which is the lesser element of praise, it made one "critic" happy to emerge into the corridor for the intermission that followed and find a man walking up and down singing over the main theme of the last movement with all his heart.

Notable in particular was the large, free utterance of the brasses, singing together like winds on the sea. The work was played in observance of the centenary of the composer.

The "Sorcerer's Apprentice" of Dukas is as clearly a favorite with our audiences as his symphony, brought forward by Carl Pohlig when he led the orchestra, was a fizzle. This whimsical tone-poem with its bassoon stumping about in the cellarage is provocative of laughter, and it made a comedy relief for what immediately followed—the Debussy "Afternoon of a Faun." It is strange to think that the nebulous, tremulous haze and shimmer of the latter's mellifluous meandering was as puzzling as Einstein in the recent musical yesterdays. Now it is more than popular in Philadelphia—it is beloved. Next came the Saint-Saëns "Danse Macabre," in which the facile violin of Thaddeus Rich was much admired.

The exhilarating coda was the "España" Rhapsody of Chabrier.

The concert came as near pleasing everybody within its acoustic radius as a symphony concert is likely to come.

F. L. W.

### New York Symphony and Other Concerts

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (Special Correspondence)—While listening to a performance on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 23, of Pizzetti's suite, "Le Pisanella," given by the New York Symphony Orchestra in Carnegie Hall, I somehow got the impression that the first flautist, Georges Barrère, instead of the conductor, Walter Damrosch, was directing the music. I suppose it was because in two of the three movements that were played, the wood winds predominated. I would not be far wrong, indeed, if I described these movements as pieces for wood winds with harmonic obligato for strings. And I shall be in no way wrong if I refer to the New York Symphony woodwind choir as an extraordinarily homogeneous group of players. Reginald de Koven used to speak very warmly in praise of them. I have no doubt I am right in regarding Mr. Barrère as the artist of first consequence among them, and I think it is something more than a fancy of mine that he greatly influenced the presentation of the suite as to style, sonority, and even pace. But as I said, only in the first two movements. The third movement is for strings alone, where there could be no question of Mr. Damrosch's appearing in his regular character as interpreter-in-chief. On the program was the second piano concerto of Brahms, with Ossip Gabrilowitsch as soloist—a delightfully long work, played with an exquisiteness in the solo part of which Gabrilowitsch alone among pianists is ca-

able. I am not sure whether years

of devotion to the piano have tended

to make Gabrilowitsch a significant

conductor or not; but I am sure that

the few seasons of his practice direct-

ing the Detroit Symphony Orchestra

have done much to strengthen and re-

fine him as a soloist in piano concerto

performance.

On Thursday evening the New York

String Quartet, Messrs. Cadek, Siskov,

Schwarz, and Vaska, giving their sec-

ond concert in Aeolian Hall and pre-

senting as one of their numbers a

short piece by Josef Suk, "Meditation

on an Old Bohemian Chorale," con-

tributed one of the good moments of

the season in chamber music. The

organization is excellent in balance of

the instrumental voices, and it has a

generally agreeable and interesting

manner of playing. Suk's "Medita-

tion" is a taking example of the ad-

aptation of old structural forms and

decorative ideas to modern musical

architectures.

Ernest Hutchison undoubtedly hit

upon a fine notion when he planned

his series of recitals on the works of

the piano masters.

He did homage in turn to

Beethoven on Saturday afternoon. On

the program was the "Appassionata"

sonata, and in the audience was Mr.

Paderewski, who himself had played

the piece only two days before in

Carnegie Hall.

Felix Salmond, the violoncellist,

appeared in Aeolian Hall this after-

noon, assisting the New York Sym-

phony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch,

conductor, at its fourth Sunday con-

cert. He took part in a performance

of Bruch's "Kol Nidre" adagio and

of Strauss's "Don Quixote" varia-

tions. An artist who takes his work very

seriously, but himself not too ser-

iously, Mr. Salmond enraged the in-

terest of his hearers and of his fel-

low-players alike. He made the Strauss

work a delight of the first order,

bringing out both the fantastic and

the tragic in the music.

## LEAGUE FOR PEACE MEETS AT HAGUE

Clarion Cry for New Peace and Revision of Treaties and Tariffs Aim of Women

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, with groups or branches in 37 countries, is calling a conference at The Hague from Dec. 7-10, to consider various constructive proposals for world peace.

Miss Catherine Marshall, one of the vice-presidents of the league, will preside at the conference in the unavoidable absence of the president, Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, and a considerable muster of delegates from the league's various branches, and other affiliated societies, are expected to attend.

The special recommendations which the league hopes to put forward at the conference were recently explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, a member of the British Executive Committee, and one of the original founders of the league.

"Our clarion cry is for a 'New' Peace," said Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, "and in the effort to construct this out of the older proposals, we shall criticize the present situation from our different points of view—political, economic, military, and psychological.

### League Falls Short

"We consider that the political effects of the Peace Treaty have been such as to create a League of Nations which falls very short of a truly international organ of democracy, because it is not yet universal, and also because the members of the assembly are appointed by the governments, and the council is neither entirely selected by, nor entirely responsible to, the governments. We also consider that the general tone of the Covenant and other parts of the Treaty do not trend toward either international co-operation, security, or peace.

"We shall therefore recommend the immediate admission to the League of Nations of all states desirous of being members, and willing to abide by its constitution and decisions, and shall press the importance of making new agreements to settle national boundaries in accordance with the will of the majority of inhabitants, and of dealing with colonies and dependencies in the interests of their populations.

### World Abolish Tariffs

"We consider the economic effects of the peace treaties to have been still more disastrous. We contend that the economic and financial policy hitherto pursued by the victors in the Great War has caused the devaluation of money in central Europe, the destruction of credit, the adoption of crippling tariffs and regulations, and the destruction of the greater part of the world's trade. We believe that nothing short of an immediate world conference for the consideration of the whole question of reparations and indemnities will improve the situation, together with the abolition of competitive tariffs which are among some of the chief causes of war.

"As regards the military aspect of the present outlook, it is a matter of common knowledge that although provisions for disarmament are laid down in the Covenant, very little progress has been made in this direction, in spite of the conclusions of the Washington Conference, and the recent deliberations in the Third Assembly of the League of Nations. Rejecting war as a means of settling differences between peoples, and believing, moreover, that in view of modern developments there is no practicable half-way measure in respect to disarmament, we recommend universal total disarmament, by land, sea, and air, each state retaining only such forces and arms as are adapted to internal police work, and these to be subject to international agreement and inspection.

"Lastly, but not least, we consider the moral effects of the peace treaties to have been equally injurious to victors and vanquished alike, and to a large extent responsible for the present failure of the League of Nations to take a leading position in the world. At the Hague Conference we shall therefore urge the release of a genuine internationalism among all governments, and the substitution of the old punitive treaties by new agreements drawn up in a spirit of friendliness and co-operation."

### BRITISH DRY TRY FOR LOCAL OPTION

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The National Temperance Federation is stressing four points on which it is proposed to concentrate for legislative reform. An endeavor is to be made to get the age at which intoxicants may be sold to young people raised from 18 to 18

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Diction Francaise  
Art Dramatique.

years. No less than 115,000 day-school teachers have petitioned for this.

Secondly, to get the sale of intoxicants entirely prohibited on Sundays. Scotland enacted this law as long ago as 1854 and Wales in 1881.

Thirdly, that liquor-serving clubs should be required to apply for licenses.

Fourthly, to bring in local option. Those in favor of this make the obviously strong point that the passing of a local option act would close no drinkshop until after the people had so voted. It cannot operate in advance of public opinion.

The writer well remembers when "Pussyfoot Johnson" visited Dublin during the war. He was listened to quietly till he offered to answer any questions, when a storm of them broke loose, but above them all one voice was predominant which re-



By E. I. FARRINGTON

**P**OINSETTIAS are the "showiest" of mid-winter plants. Not many years ago they were to be seen only in tropical or semi-tropical re-

often called the Christmas Flower. Southern people have named it the Lobster Flower, referring, of course, to its color. In other places, especially in the west, it is referred to as the Mex-

or leaves which surround it. The true flower is very inconspicuous, and never would be used for decorative purposes were it not for the rich setting which has been given it. Occasionally variations are seen, the bracts being white or pink, but there is little beauty about such Poinsettias, and they are seldom sold in the stores.

Although many thousands of Poinsettia plants are raised for the market every year, no little skill is required to have them bloom at just the right time. The temperature of the greenhouse must be managed with precision or the flowers will come too early, or possibly too late, for the trade. It is possible, though, that this problem will prove less difficult to meet in the future, as the result of the work of two experts connected with the United States Department of Agriculture, who have found that

forcing or retarding the growth of the plants can be controlled by the amount of light given them. If the light period is shortened, the plants reach maturity much sooner than when they are given the natural length of day. It was found in the department's experimental station at Arlington, Va., according to reports, that Poinsettias could be brought into good form as early as August by shortening the daily exposure to light. If this plan is put into general use, it may make great difference in the florists' trade.

### Dipped in Hot Water

Formerly it was a common experience with people who bought Poinsettias as cut flowers to have the so-called blossoms last only a very short time. Now most florists follow the well known method of immersing the stems in hot water as soon as the flowers are cut. Some growers carry a pail of hot water with them as they move along from bench to bench. The stems quickly take up the moisture, with the result that the flowers keep well. After all, however, Poinsettias in pots are most satisfactory.

If the florists have a lot of Poinsettia plants left over, as is often the case, they cut them back, rest them for a while, and then use them to produce another crop of plants for the next year. The flower-like leaves of the Poinsettia combine nicely with green material of many kinds so that they are popular for all kinds of house decorations, but even a single plant in a pot lends warmth and cheerfulness to any room.

Poinsettias are classed with Euphorbias, which cover a very wide range, with representatives in tropical Africa as well as in tropical America. Euphorbia fulgens is another kind often grown in northern greenhouses, while Euphorbia splendens is occasionally grown as a house plant. Then there is a variety called Euphorbia lactea, which is very common in the West Indies, and grows in candelabra form. Species of this Euphorbia are frequently used for hedges in Florida, making a very satisfactory living fence. Another form, called nerifolia, is popular as a hedge plant in the West Indies.

Altogether there are many hundreds of species and varieties of Euphorbia, but none of them can surpass the Poinsettia in splendor or decorative beauty.

### SHIPPING CONSOLIDATION

BERMEN, Nov. 27.—The Bremen Poland shipping line, with a capital of 100,000,000 marks, intends to absorb the Bremen Argo line, with a 22,000,000 mark capital.

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Write today for samples, together with catalogue No. 10, containing Bedding, Table Linens, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bedding, Towels, Fancy Linens, Shirts, Collars, Dress Linen, Lingerie, Blouses, Handkerchiefs, etc., sent post free.

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## GREAT FLIGHT BY FRENCHMAN REVEALS GLIDER POSSIBILITIES

Larger Machines With Good Gliding Angle and Ample Ailerons Show to Best Advantage in British Tests

By MAJOR C. C. TURNER  
Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The last and greatest flight of the gliding fortnight on the Sussex Downs was achieved by the Frenchman, M. Maneyrolle, on the Peyret tandem monoplane, who flew for three and a quarter hours, thus winning the £1,000 prize offered by the Daily Mail, and breaking Herr Henzen's German record. And there seems no reason to doubt that M. Maneyrolle might have gone on longer, but for darkness, as he finished his flight voluntarily after breaking the record.

With one exception, the British gliders that took part in the competition on the South Downs in October conspicuously lacked control. Even the Handasyde flown by Mr. F. P. Raynham was unsatisfactory, although a light-wind glider it performed well enough. From the point of view of control the monoplane flown by Squadron Leader Gray—a composite Bristol fighter fuselage and Fokker wing, looking like an ordinary aeroplane—was the best of the British machines.

**Weather Was Suitable**

The weather, on the whole, was suitable, blowing from a quarter that enabled the steep side of the ridge of Downs to be used. The errors made by designers of high reputation were the more remarkable in view of the facts now known about German and French design; it was only too evident that very poor use had been made of the opportunities for studying German and French work. But one reason may have been the very short notice given and the general belief that little could be expected this year.

Two British machines that promised well were the Handasyde of Mr. F. P. Raynham, and the England of Mr. E. Gordon. The latter was designed a light-wind machine, and it was wrecked in attempting flight in a rather strong wind. The same cause, combined with bad choice of taking-off ground, brought Mr. Merriman to grief.

The two weeks on the hills in company with the experimenters were full of interest. One was continually reminded of the early days of flying at Brooklands, Hendon, Eastchurch, and Salisbury Plain. There came to the Sussex hills a numerous body of the pioneers, some of them now famous for aeroplane design and for aeroplane flying. Gliding clubs are to be found; and the Royal Air Force is to take an active interest, steps being taken to acquire successful types, to loan these to stations and schools, to hold classes of design and piloting. Many lectures and discussions will take place in London during the winter.

Some very important points were to be noted. First, "wind flying" calls for skill; although any air-

## PEACE AND ORDER RESTORED TO KWANGTUNG PROVINCE IN CHINA

Shops Reopened in Canton and City Shows Signs of Recovery After Disorganization Caused by Disturbances

CANTON, China, Oct. 20 (Special Correspondence)—With Gen. Chen Ching-ming in military control of the Province of Kwangtung, and a new civil Governor just elected, Canton is beginning to experience a little peace and order. Shops are reopened in the Chinese city and business, both native and foreign, is showing signs of recovery after the complete paralytic caused by the recent fighting. There are few signs of the recent disturbances in evidence now, and the normal Chinese aspect of temporary peace has once more been assumed. As throughout all of China the people as a whole have taken little interest in political affairs, and the conduct of Canton has been left in the hands of the militarists and politicians, both in regard to the administration of purely local affairs and relations with the northern government in Peking.

The present policy of those in control of the situation seems to be one of local concentration, leaving relations with the north to be decided upon in the future, when the north has had an opportunity to show what it intends to do with its new President and reconstituted Parliament. Reunification would seem to be little advanced as a practical accomplishment by the overthrow of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his subsequent flight. His extravagant pretensions to the presidency of the Republic have certainly suffered a severe setback, but unification does not actually seem much nearer. It is being realized that better communications between north and south are the first requisite for a united China, and the completion of the Canton-Hankow Railroad is considered more important than any change in the militarist controlling a particular province.

**Dr. Sun Favored**

Whether Chen Ching-ming and Governor Chan will be allowed to work out these problems without outside interference is a matter of grave doubt. The educated Chinese of Canton and the foreigners, with the exception of the English, are pretty much in favor of Dr. Sun. They hold him up to the visitor from the North as the only honest politician in China, an able and efficient administrator, and the one man in China with the vision and patriotism essential to a President of the Republic. The English are very much opposed to him. It is a political question bound up with England's penetration of Kwangtung and Dr. Sun's opposition at every step to her activities. In fact, the Southern Government has never carried its independence to its logical conclusions for such details of administration as passports, post offices, customs revenues, and other national affairs have always been left to Peking. In regard to customs, however, Canton if appropriate these revenues for itself.

**Division of Power**

The immediate situation in Canton is that Gov. Chan Chik-yue, a Hong Kong business man, has taken over the office of civil governor and with Gen. Chen Ching-ming is trying to work out a proper division of the civil and military power in Kwangtung. As in the north the two problems most pressingly needing solution are those of finance and bandit suppression. Kwangtung is virtually bankrupt and is infested with bandits. General Chen has the military situation well in hand, although he makes no claim to authority outside of the single province of which Canton is the capital, but he has not yet been able to clear the province of bandits nor make the interior safe either for Chinese or foreigners. Cases of outlawry are reported daily even in the vicinity of Canton, and the American consulate has on file many claims for damages suffered by American business men in the province. In the neighboring province of Kwangsi, which was formerly under the nominal control of the Can-

plane pilot, if in practice, should find little difficulty in it. It might not be impossible to teach others to glide; but great care would have to be taken to proceed cautiously, step by step, at first restricting flights to short hops.

Failure by many reputed designers to provide against the quite moderate stresses imposed by the low speed at which these craft move in the air suggests the need for inspection by some competent authority. As regards expense, clubs on a co-operative basis would be well advised to appoint a committee which would decide who should risk the common property of the club. Carefully conducted, however, there is very little risk. Collapse in the air being guarded against, the inevitable occasional bad landing should never have serious results.

**French Machine Stable**

The success of Mr. Maneyrolle's machine was undoubtedly due to the high degree of stability and controllability it possesses. Strange to say, several eminent aeroplane designers, discussing it with me before its great flight, expressed doubts. In the end they had to acknowledge that in one direction, at any rate, it goes far towards solving the first big problems. It is designed on the lines of the Langley "aerodrome" of 30 years ago. It has, however, a very deep fuselage, presenting an enormous side, or "keel," surface. The small rudder, which came in for severe criticism, proved in flight to be wonderfully efficient, helped no doubt by the large side surface and by the aileron control operating powerfully over a long base, that is to say, both the forward and the aft monoplane are furnished with ailerons extending from the wing tips right up to the body, and these are moved in opposite directions.

A fine gliding angle is, of course, a necessity of the glider. It appears that a fair speed is useful, for it enables a glider in difficulties to dive and reascend to the favorable current; it is also necessary to maintain flight in a strong breeze.

Everybody is saying that, apart from "wind flying," that there is no prospect of point-to-point travel. On the whole I am not inclined to agree. When we have passed beyond the babyhood of the game it may be possible, by methods at present scarcely conjectured, perhaps by the application of human power to get out of local regions of unfavorable air, to achieve real travel on engineless airplanes. This, surely, is no idle dream. There should, however, be no hurry to pass from the present stage to that of the low-power machine. Directly an engine is introduced, or any mechanism, it complicates the whole design and destroys any chance there may be of exploring completely the fascinating field of inquiry opened up by what is well called "wind flying."

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A residence of discriminating travelers.

NEW MOLE-TYPE PIER SOON TO BE STARTED

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Nov. 18 (Special

Bids for the construction of the first section of San Diego's new mole-type pier will be called for about Dec. 15. Frank G. White, chief engineer of the port of San Francisco, has announced that he will have the first blue prints ready on that date.

The new marine terminal when completed will represent an outlay of about \$1,000,000 and will fill a long-felt want in the matter of more storage and docking space to keep up with the ever-increasing demands made by the ships calling at this port. Work is expected to be started on the pier by the first of the year.

### GERMAN BANK AFFAIRS

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—The Leipzig General

Credit Bank, the largest country bank,

has followed the example of important Berlin

institutions by increasing its capital from

400,000,000 marks to \$300,000,000 marks by

issuing preferred shares to meet the like-

lihood of foreign majority ownership.

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THE BILTMORE

## SHOE SALESMEN DOING WELL ON SPRING BUSINESS

Footwear Manufacturers Con-  
sider Outlook for Future Bright  
—Leather Demand Good

Shoe manufacturers in the Boston market are optimistic about the immediate future of the footwear business, because salesmen now on the road are obtaining spring business of unexpected volume.

Ladies' medium to high-price novelties are not moving well. The multitudinous styles, work against their activity, but footwear reasonably styled, intended for daily service, is selling in lots of from 100 to 2000 dozen. These sales are for spring, due out in January and February.

Conditions among shoe factories producing quality goods for the most part are busy, although the usual exceptions are noticed. Not for two years has the average of factories running nearly at capacity been so high. Those in the west and south are conspicuous for increase of production.

The demand for ladies' boots is attracting attention, although at present it is largely confined to the mail order houses. The strong movement made last spring in the form of propaganda and direct contact with creators of fashion, both in the United States and abroad might be justly attributed to the improving demand for the eight and nine-inch boots, but as the source of the demand is in close touch with ultimate consumers, orders give an assurance that the demand is tangible.

Prices for staple shoes from infant to adult sizes have an aspect of more or less flexibility, but it is obvious that if expectations are to become actualities the demand for leather would increase, prices stiffen, and tanners assume their prerogative of transacting business on a basis of replacement, a condition not experienced by tanners of heavy side leather for the last two years, or more.

### Leather Quiet but Firm

Tanners of sole leather are booking moderate orders daily which, with others already on their books, keep the market well sold.

Oak sole leather tanners are chiefly concerned in filling back orders. Current business is in the lighter weights. Prices are unchanged. Quotations range as follows: Heavy steer backs, tanney, tan, 55@50c; extra choice tannage, 87c. Cow backs are easier, a grade at 47c selling well. Boston and Philadelphia tanners are offering finders' choice heavy oak bends at 75c; light weights 70@70c. Chicago tanners hold prices firm at last previous quotations, but daily demands average small. A sizable lot of Texas sides were booked last week at 47c.

Boston tanners report sales of oak oval tapering down to a year-end volume, but prices rule strong. Single shoulders bring 33@30c; heavy heads, heads, 37@35c; prime oak bellies 27c, lots as they run 25@24c. All markets are short of heavy oval sides.

Tanners of union sole leather are sold up on overweight backs and bends. However, prices are unchanged. Choice tannage of heavy steer backs quoted at 55@50c. Cow backs are 45@48c. Philadelphia tanners are firm in their prices declining orders for future delivery at fractional reductions. Light steer backs are offered at 43@46c; heavy cow backs 50c; light cow backs 46c; country hide backs 45@42c; prime nine iron bends 65c. Chicago dealers report trading as fair and prices strong.

Union oval is moving daily, although with some caution because back orders still absorb receipts. Heavy shoulders are quoted at 32c; lighter weights 30c; union bellies 22@20c; heads 14@12c.

Side upper leather tanners say that small but frequent ordering is the rule. Quotations are unchanged, although it is rumored that sizable lots of second and third grade leather have been secured at concessions. Top grades of colored chrome sides bring 30c, but some prime No. 1 stock is offered at 28c; second grades 26@22c; thrids 20@17c; cheaper lots 18@16c.

Black chrome sides sell at 26@22c; medium grades, 20@18c; job lots, 15@10c. Top selections of elk leather are selling at 34@32c, and 28@22c is the price for bench run. New York and Chicago tanners report an active daily business but orders lack volume. Boston and Philadelphia tanners are having a fair local trade, but the firmness of prices prevents the acceptance of sizable orders.

### Calf Demand Moderate

Calfskin tanners are doing only a moderate early delivery business, but booking of orders for the plumper weights is good for the season. Prices are a bit "toppy" considering the raw stock conditions, but they remain as last quoted. The demand for colors shows no abatement and lead the black by a wide margin. Choclate heavy No. 1 colors are quoted at 50@48c; prime medium and light weights, 45@40c; a second grade, 38@32c; third grade 30@22c. Blacks are listed at from 5c to 10c less than colors in the differing grades. The better quality of oozefinished skins is offered at 60@55c; No. 2 grade, 48@42c, with cheaper lots offered at 40@28c.

### Patent Demand Quiet

The demand for patent leather is falling off, a condition not unexpected at this season of the year. However, tanners have enough back orders on their books to absorb receipts of the better grades. Prices are strong because suitable raw stock is firm and in no great supply. Top grades of patent sides are quoted at 48@45c; prime seconds, 40@35c, good No. 3 grade 30@25c, cheaper lots 22@15c, bark patent sides, first quality, 35@30c; seconds 25@22c; lower grades 20@15c; patent kids, choice selections 50@48c; second choice, 42@35c. New York and Philadelphia markets report buyers holding their dealings close to actual needs. Prices firm, with a business future of unusual promise.

Boston tanners of glazed kid are booking small sales daily but no large

orders are secured nor expected at this time. Foreign demands are not uncommon but those also average small in volume.

Philadelphia and Wilmington tanners report a steady local call for the medium grades, also, a fair sized business is coming from their western clientele. Foreign inquiries frequent but quotations hinder transactions.

Although the foreign raw stock markets still hold their advanced rates firmly domestic tanners continue to sell at prices based on former rates paid for goat skins in the hair.

As the coming season is exceedingly promising, kid tanners claim that prices will probably hold strong even though raw skins resume their former range of quotations.

### CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET ACTIVE AT ADVANCING PRICES

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—The general live stock market was from 5 to 15 cents higher yesterday than on Saturday, although receipts were fairly heavy. Cattle and sheep were especially strong.

Receipts, prices, and conditions were as follows:

Cattle—Receipts, 26,000; beef steers, steers and heifers strong to 25c; steer, 100@125; mutton, quality plain; top long yearlings, \$13.25; best light steers, \$12; best heavy, \$11.75; bulk native beef steers, \$8@10; bulk western steers, \$5.50@6.50; she stock active, steady to strong; spots higher on lower grade fat cows and desirable heifers; bullocks steady to weak; calves, 100@125; mutton, quality plain, \$7.50@8.50 to packers; few upward to \$8.50@9 to outsiders; bulk desirable hoghams, \$4@1.25; bulk stockers and feeders, \$5.50@6.50; bulk canners around \$3.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; general market steady; closing active and strong to 5 cents higher; top, \$2.50; average, \$2.25@2.15; mostly 55c; good and choice 225 to 280-pound butchers, \$2.20; butcher top \$2.20; few 140-pound average steers, \$2.25; bulk packing sows \$7.50@7.75; desirable pigs \$2.25; estimated hold over 7000.

Sheep—Receipts, 26,000; fat lambs closing active, top, \$1.75; packers' fine prime native lambs, \$1.75 to shippers out of fine; bulk, \$1.25@1.45; culs, \$1.0@1.15 mostly desirable, 1-pound fed, clipped lambs, \$1.15; feeders active, around steady; top, \$1.15; bulk desirable feeding lambs around \$1.15; sheep dull; around fat ewes, \$2.0@2.15; lighter weights scarce some averaging 125 pounds \$1.

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## WHEAT CROP GIVES BOOM TO CANADA'S BUSINESS FABRIC

### FARMERS ARE PAYING BANK LOANS —RAILWAY TRAFFIC HEAVIER— BANKS PROSPERING

OTTAWA, Nov. 27 (Special)—While there has not been a pronounced spurt in business during the last 10 days, there has been a steady improvement. Conditions are much better than they were a year ago.

Last year, with only an average crop over the whole of the country, thousands of farmers in the west had to be carried by their creditors without appreciable payments on their indebtedness. But this year the west has 100,000,000 more bushels of wheat to sell than it had last year, and it is being sold at good prices. Moreover, it is possibly yielding the greater amount of farm income money than last year, for the grade is higher. The Medicine Hat district in Alberta this year has produced more wheat than the whole of that Province did in 1911.

#### RAILWAY TRAFFIC HEAVIER

One of the best barometers of Canadian business activity is railway traffic, and this is much higher than it was a year ago. From Sept. 1 to Nov. 23 the Canadian Pacific Railway loaded 87,248 cars of grain as compared with 60,000 for the corresponding period last year, while the Canadian National has also had much larger loadings than it had a year ago. Recently the Canadian Pacific, through the reopening of certain of its shops, took on 3000 more men.

Canada is having surprising success in the raising of revenue, but this is being done through the pressure of taxation that is much heavier than it is in the United States. The railways are an example of how the margin of profit has been reduced.

This year, through rate reductions, they must carry one-third more grain to secure as much revenue as they did a year ago. Of course these reductions were made chiefly to assist the farmers, and it may now be said that this country is enjoying the lowest railway freight rates in the world, the charge for the hauling of grain from certain prairie points to the head of the lakes being, on the authority of President E. W. Beatty of the Canadian Pacific Railway, one-third lower than that for similar differences in the western states.

#### BIGGEST WHEAT CROP

The Saskatchewan Bureau of Statistics says: "Saskatchewan this year has produced the largest wheat crop in her history, despite the drought that affected the district west of Saskatoon." As the previous record was 24,000,000 bushels, this means that the present crop is 25,000,000 bushels greater. When it is taken into account that probably 200,000,000 bushels of this are for shipment out of the Province, one can readily see how much heavier of Saskatchewan is than in 1921.

The October trade returns show that business between the United States and Canada is fairly satisfactory. During the month the value of imports from the Republic was approximately \$42,000,000, an increase of about \$700,000 over the figures for the corresponding month last year. The value of the total exports thereto was \$33,920,000, or about \$4,500,000 more than a year ago. Shipments of grain to the United Kingdom, which during the month were \$38,500,000, as compared with \$3,800,000 to the United States, made the total exports to the United Kingdom about \$18,000,000 greater than they were to the Republic. Imports from the United Kingdom during the month were \$4,300,000 greater than during October, 1921. Exports of flour from the port of Montreal up to the end of October were 2,739,900 sacks, or 500,000 sacks more than for the corresponding months in 1921.

#### BANKS ARE PROSPERING

The statements now being issued by Canadian banks show that they have had a satisfactory year. The Bank of Montreal reports total profits of \$4,756,668; total assets of \$713,569,566, of which the immediately available assets amount to 44 per cent; total deposits are \$605,617,749. The Imperial Bank's operations for the last six months show profits of \$638,003. Most of the banks report decreased savings deposits, the increase in those of the Bank of Montreal being, in a measure, due to the absorption of the Merchants Bank.

The city of Montreal has sold \$8,100,000 of its three months' 5½ per cent treasury bills to a New York syndicate. This is the first sale of treasury bills made for some time by a Canadian municipality in New York, and is for the purpose of renewing certain securities about to mature.

## BRITISH TEXTILE DIFFICULTIES

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The continued boom in exports of textile machinery, amounting so far this year to 123,055 tons valued at £17,648,837, throws light on the difficulties of the British textile trade. Much of this has gone to India and China, whose failure to purchase normal quantities of English cloth was greatly felt in Lancashire.

Indian production of cotton goods increased 9 per cent last year, while purchases of English unbleached materials fell from 1,534,000,000 yards in pre-war times to 635,000,000, white goods from 793,000,000 to 306,000,000, and dye goods from \$31,000,000 to 133,000,000 yards.

#### COPPER METAL MARKET

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The copper metal market is expected to benefit from a loan to the Copenhagen Telephone Company of 10,000,000 kroner for extensions, renovations and new cables connecting Copenhagen with the provinces. A further loan of 30,000,000 kroner is expected later.

#### POLISH RECONSTRUCTION

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Polish Minister of Finance has granted a credit of £1,000,000 Polish marks for reconstruction, including \$10,000,000 for railways and roads.

## FREIGHT TRAFFIC YEAR'S HEAVIEST

### LOADINGS OF GRAIN AND PRODUCTS PARTICULARLY LARGE

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Loadings of revenue freight continue the heaviest of the year, according to the American Railway Association. For the week ended Nov. 11, loadings totaled 953,909 cars, an increase of 198,132 over the corresponding week last year and of 23,328 over the corresponding week in 1920. The total, however, was a decrease of 40,918 from the preceding week, due to election day and the observance of Armistice Day.

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## THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

*"Le Chevalier de Colomb," by Porché, at the Comédie-Française*

Paris, France

Special Correspondence

REAT interest was aroused by the new production of the *Comédie-Française*—"Le Chevalier de Colomb." It is a play in three acts in verse written by M. François Porché. M. François Porché is and will remain a lyrical poet. He writes dramas without ceasing to be a lyrical poet. As a fact he came to the theater only recently, while his volumes of poems are many. His first plays—"Les Butoirs et la Finette," "La Jeune Fille aux Joues Roses," "La Dauphine"—are of ingenious, original, graceful inspiration, but the subjects are not suited to put forth all the vigor and abundance of his talent.

From the dramatic viewpoint "Le Chevalier de Colomb" is not an ideal subject, but it furnished excellent lyrical pretenses. It triumphed much more by its poetical qualities than by its dramatic situations. The action is neither new nor powerful, but it unveils the vastest horizons a poet can dream of—the high seas, the open sky, the stars, the love for glory and adventure, sacrifice, abnegation, courage... The quality of the verses is robust, supported by the delicate imagination, the sensitive observation, the tenderness of the poet.

There is not properly speaking any of that painting of characters which is the background of a good drama. The play gives one the impression of a succession of delightful poems.

The drama imagined by M. François Porché is the conflict between the impulse of tradition and that of adventure. He has chosen the case of a man who, led by an incurable sentiment, betrays his true mission, and is brought back to it by misfortune.

After eight years of absence, Don Vincent de Garrovillas, a companion of Christopher Columbus, comes back to the familiar dwelling, his mind still dazzled by the splendor of the great adventure, lost in his dream of the unknown, in the mirage of further discoveries. To the beautiful and somber figure of the conqueror, M. François Porché opposes the eager, covetous landholder Alonso—the husband of Don Vincent's sister. The hero, who from his wanderings in remote lands, has brought nothing but glory, is accused by his friends and relations of being unsuccessful. His impulse for adventure is dangerous for the tradition and the race. Already he thinks of selling woods, lands, meadows for the purpose of equipping a vessel and of going again with Columbus in search of new worlds. What can retain him to the shore but love? The young sister of Alonso—Béatrix—will anchor the dreamer to the land. There are in this act splendid verses. The opposition of Don Vincent's ideal to Alonso's ideal, of the attachment to the old land, to the joy of discovering new worlds, has inspired M. Porché to passages of rare quality.

But Don Vincent is a born discoverer. If for the moment he has forgotten the wide world, the heart of Béatrix offers to him adventures in the unknown. What are the thoughts, the dreams of the pious, sad Béatrix? Why these sighs? this joyless sub-mission? What is the secret that

seals her heart? Don Vincent will conquer this secret, will discover these thoughts.

He learns from the innocent Miguel, his nephew, the existence of a young officer, who, before Don Vincent's return, was fiancé to Béatrix. In a scene which, if it had not been written by M. Porché, would have been mediocre and banal, Béatrix reveals her secret. She has never loved Don Vincent. Her heart forever belongs to Porras, the absent young officer. Her marriage was arranged against her will by her covetous brother. The anguish of the great discoverer of continents who feels his helplessness in the face of a feminine heart; the despair of Béatrix, the frantic confession of her love for Porras, attain to the sublime.

In the third act M. Porché has put face to face the young soldier and the young man of the sea. In a beautiful scene he opposes the heroism of those who defend a village to the audacity of those who dream of discovering new worlds. Don Vincent feels himself vanquished by the ardent youth of his rival. He forgets that the beautiful captain occupied the thoughts of his wife. He only sees in him a different form of his activity. Don Vincent will start again on the high seas. He is destined to adventure. His grief has called him back to his true destiny.

The style of François Porché is clear and simple. His words outline his thought with sobriety. The emotion is naive, spontaneous, limpid. The interpretation of M. Le Barge runs counter to these qualities. He is neither simple nor clear. Sometimes one had to prick up one's ears to try to catch the harmonious lines. Other times one was startled by some unexpected roar.

A conventional emphasis, a romantic pomposity, gave a false sound to the tender courage, the real human emotion of the play. Not until the third act did he quiet down and find some true accents. Nevertheless one cannot but admire the zeal with which M. Le Barge has given himself to his rôle. His errors can be rightly attributed to his meaning too well. His enthusiasm and his artistic conscience inspire these too frantic screams and these too panting emotions. The plaudits that greeted him were a sincere homage to his great talent.

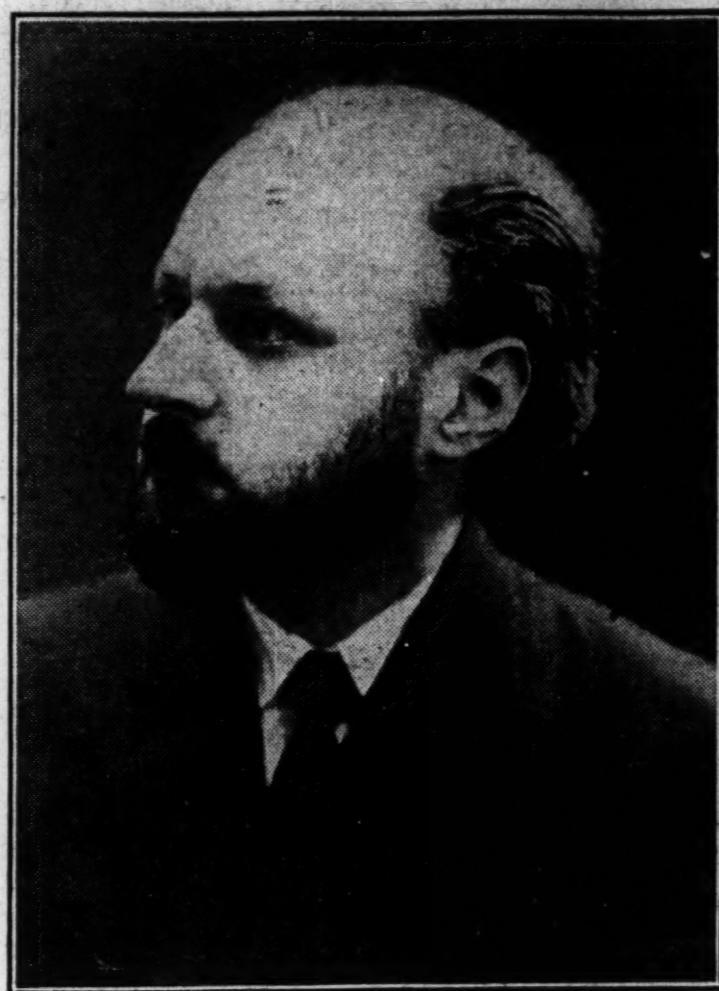
Mlle. Ventura was full of emotion in the rôle of Béatrix. And Mlle. Bové was a delightful little boy—Miguel.

As regards the critics of his play, M. Porché declares himself extremely pleased. He has been particularly touched by the general recognition of his lyrical gifts. He acknowledges that the dramatic movement is lacking but in his opinion the dramatic movement, indispensable to plays in prose, gives way to the lyrical movement in plays in verse. A piece in verse is something like a musical drama. "I believe," he says, "that the value of a poetical work resides in the emotion it provokes. Several times, during the first representation of my play, I got a clear idea of the feelings it aroused. It is the best reward that a poet can dream of."

M. Porché is now engaged in writing a play about Joan of Arc to be inter-

preted by Mme. Simone. S. H. PRET

ships and sacrifices, and could have made a great deal of money from purely commercial plays. But no. He has had faith in the ethical value of "The Fool" and he has stuck to it in spite of every discouragement. Those

Photograph by Henri Mann, Paris  
M. Françoise Porché

of us who had faith, had a pretty strong faith, I can tell you. Why, even I sent a telegram to Rex Beach, who wanted me to be in "The Spoilers"—"I cannot come." The telegram was sent before our opening night, but I had a faith that was closely akin to a feeling of surety."

"Do you happen to have any particular hobby?" was asked.

"I have the actor's hobby."

"What is that?"

"Shakespeare!" was the reply. "I never miss a Shakespearean performance if I can help it. I go almost any distance to see a performance of 'Hamlet'." I alternated seeing Forbes-Robertson and E. H. Sothern several times and then went back and saw Forbes-Robertson three times more. He was an inspiring performance, and so is Walter Hampden's "Hamlet."

"Do you expect to play in Shakespeare sometime?" was asked.

"Ah!" That is quite another question. Liking Shakespeare and acting Shakespeare are two different things. I think nearly every actor would like to play in Shakespeare. I will go so far as to say this, however, that one of the things in my life that made the greatest impression on me occurred when I was about 11 years old. My teacher kept me after school for something bad I had done, and made me write 500 times in a copybook a sentence that I have never forgotten. It was: "Low aim, not failure, is disgrace."

"It is often stated," said the interviewer, "that an actor's personal life is often affected by the kind of part he is playing. Have you anything to say regarding the effect produced on

an actor by the playing of so exalted a character as the one you are now portraying?"

There was a long pause. Then one of those sad, whimsical and baffling smiles passed over Mr. Kirkwood's face.

"In answer to that question, may I just say that I am glad that I am playing the part of Daniel Gilchrist in 'The Fool.'"

F. L. S.

Gilbert Murray Version  
of "Hippolytus" in Toronto

TORONTO, Nov. 25 (Special Correspondence)—The presentation of Gilbert Murray's translation of the "Hippolytus" of Euripides at Hart House Theater recently was an illustration of what sincere aesthetic methods can do to make antique drama live.

William Winter in writing of the relation of "Hippolytus" to the "Phœdron" of Racine, speaks of the work of Euripides as "dull, argumentative and grimly horrible,"—but in Winter's day there was no Gilbert Murray to give the works of the poet of Salamis re-birth in glowing, limpid, dramatic English. It is hardly exaggeration to say that Gilbert Murray has done for this feeling of reality permeating the whole play which lifted it into the realm of poignant and distinctive drama.

Of action there is, in "The Dibuk," at any rate, very little and judged by the modern standard, even with a negligible comprehension of the language, the play distinctly drags.

Some of the monologues are very long and as they form the greater part of the play you find yourself longing for something to happen.

Of the players Alexander Asaro, Sonia Alcorn, David Hamburger and Moses Fedu were outstanding and

*The Vilna Troupe of Jewish Players*

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The fact that the Vilna Troupe of Jewish Players can perform a series of plays in London in a German patois is interesting. The performance of a play in a foreign language, however, is always a doubtful experiment. The Jews are generally well educated, and Yiddish literature is obviously familiar to many of them, yet not by any means to all for, on the night of my visit to the theater I heard three very pronounced Jewish girls say: "Why, it's German!" And as a German scholar, I found that I could understand the whole messages at a time of this strange type of "Plattdeutsch." I was once carried into a grand old staircase and vivid realization of the earnestness and verisimilitude of the acting by this talented little company.

I was fortunate enough to see "The Dibuk," or "Between Two Worlds"—reputed to be the Vilna Troupe's masterpiece. From the moment the curtain rose one felt the force of another civilization. The veneration for learning and age, the oriental fascination for and dread of the occult, the patriarchal power and authority of the parent, impressed in the musical intonation and incantation of the actors made one feel the pulse and virility of a race which is modern, yet still is fed root of the greatest antiquity.

Really, the play did not matter. Just as the sunny Sicilian players, who, in days gone by, delighted all London with glimpses of their joy and sentimentalism and passion, so these Jewish actors gripped with the tense and yet humorous spirit of modern Judaism.

Humor does not abound in "The Dibuk," but, ever and anon, glimpses appeared which showed it was there, only waiting a chance to be unleashed. The wedding scene in the second act with the tilt of its quaint Teutonic village music and the grotesque figures of the villagers took me back to a little Austrian town where I had heard just such sounds although the figures had been stalwart mountainers instead of the Yiddish element of northern Europe. The village "atmosphere" was perfect and it was this feeling of reality permeating the whole play which lifted it into the realm of poignant and distinctive drama.

Of action there is, in "The Dibuk," at any rate, very little and judged by the modern standard, even with a negligible comprehension of the language, the play distinctly drags.

Some of the monologues are very long and as they form the greater part of the play you find yourself longing for something to happen.

Of the players Alexander Asaro, Sonia Alcorn, David Hamburger and Moses Fedu were outstanding and

performed their somewhat difficult roles with much finish and conviction. But it is essentially a company—such a repertory company as we regret to say, is becoming increasingly rare in London with its "super-productions," its thousand-night runs and its actors who seek the right rôle for their particular personality.

*Marco Praga on Sem Benelli's Plays*

SEM BENELLI'S latest play, "L'Arzogolo," has just had its initial production at Rome and achieved a full, clamorous success. Such was not the reception with which its predecessor, "All," was greeted, and for all the pother raised by Benelli after the critics had done their worst with "All," he seems to have headed their remonstrances. For "L'Arzogolo" (the word connotes a combination of subterfuge and ruse) is placed back in the past out of which Benelli drew such successes as "The Jeat." It is also a return to his seemingly favorite theme of the triumph of the weak over the strong—in this case not a triumph unmixed with defeat. At any rate, he has left, for the present, at least, the pose of martyrdom and the pompous speech that made the previous play doubly prosaic. "All" (Wings) was informed by a great purpose—one with which no high-minded person would be apt to quarrel. Its personages, however, were more or less wooden phonographs, with the exception of a minor character. It was, as a whole, an Italian dilution of Ibsen's "Brand," minus the poetry and the scenic variety of the Norwegian's dramatic poem.

"L'Arzogolo," on the other hand, restores the dramatic fire and the skillful intrigues that have chiefly distinguished Benelli. Marco Praga, himself an old playwright, and none too easily pleased, takes the occasion in favor of Benelli. The younger playwright, it would seem, has been undergoing a revaluation in Italy, together with many another prewar institution. He has been accused of playing most of his dramatic tunes upon a single string of his harp; of a certain monotony in his characters and themes. Praga would have it that a detailed examination of his

output will reveal an entirely different state of affairs. He finds Benelli an original artist, selecting almost always situations of pronounced interest and vividness, creating a series of living, dramatic figures exhibiting the utmost diversity among themselves. I believe that it would be easier to show that, according to certain critical reasonings, all the persons of Shakespeare are alike, because the marvelous traits of the author who created them speak of the travail of his thought and of his genius. Ah, me, these are ancient questions that should no longer encumber the minds of the young. The art of Sem Benelli—there isn't the shade of a doubt about it—lies precisely in the diversity of his types, because it is founded principally upon contrast." Whereupon the noted critic of "L'Illustrazione" selects examples from the better-known plays of Benelli.

Another point brought against Benelli is that his characters at once reveal themselves. This, to Praga, is a virtue. He points, out, however, that Violante, in the newest play, does not show her inner self throughout the drama. Whatever the qualities of the play as art, there seems little doubt as to its immediate dramatic effectiveness.

## THEATRICAL ADVERTISEMENTS

## New York

SELWYN'S ATTRACTIONS

TIMES SQ. West 42nd St. Even. 8:30.

## The FOOL

"A powerful play, dealing with the two most important subjects in the world." Frank Lee Short, in *The Christian Science Monitor*. Mats. THURSDAY and SATURDAY

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ALEXANDER CARR in WEEK

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AMBASSADOR 19th N. B'way. Even. 8:30. Mats. Wed. Thanksgiving. Sat. International Musical Success.

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The GINGERBREAD GIRL

"Best music play New York has seen in many months."—*Alas Dais in N. Y. American*.

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7TH HEAVEN.

BOOTH Theatre, West 45th St. Even. 8:30. Mats. Wed. Thurs. Sat. Sat.

HUDSON W. 44 St. Even. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

EDWARD GOREY Presents

THE HIT OF THE TOWN

"SOTHIS LONDON!"

"A HOWLING SUCCESS."—Even. Post.

LIBERTY Thea. West 42 St. Even. 8:30. Mats. Wed. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

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"Little Nellie Kelly"

PLAYHOUSE 48th E. of B'way. Sat. 8:30.

"Delightful musical comedy, well acted, danced and sung."—Evening Post, New York.

UP SHE GOES

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MERTON OF THE MOVIES

With Glenn Hunter, Florence Nash

Harry Leon Wilson's story dramatized by Geo. E. Kaufman and Mame Cossell.

BETTER TIMES AT THE HIPPODROME NOW

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, 'then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1922

## EDITORIALS

WITHIN a few days, it would seem, the last act in the long Anglo-Irish constitutional struggle, which began with the introduction of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill in 1886, will have been finished. The new British Government is committed to the ratification of the Irish Constitution. Some questions may be raised as to whether the Constitution as drafted by the Irish Parliament is within the terms of the treaty. But nobody seems to expect any

serious difficulty on this point, and it is now generally agreed that the act establishing Ireland as a self-governing dominion within the British Commonwealth of nations will come into effect on Dec. 6 next.

It is to be hoped that the adoption of the Constitution, thus giving finality to a settlement which has been approved by both the British and the Irish Parliaments, and by the British and the Irish peoples by popular vote, will induce the Irish irregulars to abandon their mad struggle for a republic. By all accounts the civil war, and the desperate methods by which it is being conducted, is doing immense harm to Irish industry and prosperity. It is difficult, indeed, for any sane man to discover what it is that the Republicans are fighting for, except the shadow of a name. The Irish Government and Parliament are completely independent in the sense that they are elected entirely by the Irish people themselves, and have as complete control over Irish affairs as has the Dominion of Canada over its affairs. Even if the Republicans could be successful in their civil war, and could overthrow the lawfully elected Irish Government, how much better off would they be? They would be no nearer the unity of Ireland, because it is obvious that that can only be obtained by consent of Ulster and not by force. And they would be no nearer the status of an international republic, because Great Britain would not consent to it and none of the other great powers would be willing to recognize a government so manifestly based upon usurped power.

The Irish Government has evidently decided that the needs of its country require that the rebellion should be put down without further delay, and that the moderate and clement methods it has adopted hitherto must now be replaced by sterner measures. Hence the execution of Erskine Childers and the prolonged disregard of the Mary MacSwiney hunger strike. The Republicans also seem to be redoubling their efforts, and Mr. De Valera, whose position is the most incomprehensible of all, for he was willing to abandon the Republic for a variant of the Anglo-Irish Treaty of his own, has just proclaimed the establishment of a republican civil administration.

It may be, so difficult is it to obtain complete victory under conditions as dangerous and intricate as that of guerrilla warfare in towns with modern weapons and transportation, that the Irish Government may be unable to subdue the irregular forces with the normal means to their hands. If so, the final decision will rest with the Irish people themselves. Voting is not the supreme mark of citizenship. It is the readiness to sacrifice self for the common good. The Irish people have shown by their votes which way their judgment goes. That has proved insufficient to end resistance to their decision. It is now up to them to take action by giving to their Government the universal co-operation which may well be indispensable if it is to end crime, restore peace and security, and enforce the Constitution. In the last analysis, no people can call itself a democracy which cannot maintain an effective reign of government and law. Let us hope that the Irish people will rapidly and decisively prove their title to the name.

With Canada's decision to participate in the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley Park, London, in 1924, a world tour has been successfully completed by the Dominion mission in charge of Major E. A. Belcher, C. B. E., assistant general manager of the exhibition. The Dominion of

Canada has decided to appropriate 150,000 square feet of space at the exhibition ground. An equal area will be occupied by the Commonwealth of Australia, and Australia's estimated expenditure as a partner in the exhibition is \$1,250,000. Canada's money appropriation, it is believed, will be at least no less.

According to the preliminary plan of the exhibition grounds, the Canadian and Australian buildings standing together at the highest point in the park should make a striking and inspiring appearance. A great national sports stadium with accommodation for 125,000 spectators will overlook the scene of the exhibition. The senior dominion buildings face the stadium and the other dominions will likewise be represented by worthy edifices. The Indian Empire will occupy 100,000 square feet of space with an estimated expenditure of \$800,000. New Zealand, South Africa, Newfoundland, Burma, and the Crown Colonies are similarly preparing to participate. Great Britain's own space for buildings will be in the neighborhood of 800,000 square feet. The cost of the British section and of organizing the exhibition in general is being taken care of by a guarantee fund, with the Prince of Wales as president of the general committee. This guarantee fund, subscribed by various commercial and financial interests of Great Britain, is already more than \$6,000,000. The Government is also co-operating financially, and is directly represented on the executive council by the Duke of Devonshire, British Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The British Empire Exhibition may be regarded as a co-operative effort toward developing a greater com-

monwealth founded upon that confidence and good will which is manifesting itself among the British people in every part of the world. Both in the development of trade, and in a readjustment of population through migration from the British Isles to the overseas dominions, the attention of British leaders and statesmen is being turned with increasing insistence toward the building up of a greater commonwealth. There would be little support in the league of British nations for the Zollverein policy, such as the German Empire seemed to be striving for. But it is recognized that the gap created by the collapse of European markets might well be filled by promoting trade between the nations under the British flag. The getting together of the dominions and colonies with the mother country should make a success of the British Empire Exhibition, and should prove to be a practical step in the right direction.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has more than once expressed its perplexity over the volume and vigor of the Turkish propaganda in the United States. Having in mind the admitted extent and frightful character of the atrocities perpetrated by the Moslems upon the Christians who fell into their hands, it seemed incredible that every denunciation of the policy of murder and rapine should be met by violent protests from American sources. Admiral

Chester, in his famous eulogy of the Turk in a magazine article, was frank enough to admit the heavy obligation laid upon him by the granting of the "Chester concession" by the Ottoman Government. But other apologists have been less ingenuous.

Some explanation, however, of the singular insistence upon the virtues of the Turk may be drawn from these paragraphs from the foreign correspondence of The Philadelphia Public Ledger from Lausanne:

The general sentiment here seems to have confirmed the statement in the Ledger's foreign service that America enjoys the most favorable position in Turkey, especially economically, and "now has the chance of a life-time in the Turkish market."

Among Americans going to Ankara recently were M. Gobelin, district manager of the Standard Oil Company, while other concerns, such as the Chester group, the American Foreign Trade Corporation, the General Motors Company, the Edgar Howard Company of Philadelphia, which is represented at Constantinople now by Ralph Cheesborough, all are meeting with favorable receptions, although no concessions nor contracts have yet been made.

The "open door" leading to trade, the "chance of a life-time in the Turkish market," are material objects the pursuit of which blinds "practical" Americans to the greater menace to humanity and to civilization which the new activities of the Turk present. It will be a brief and ignoble advantage which America, or any other nation, can gain, if it exchanges countenance of crime for opportunities in trade.

MRS. OCHIMI KUBUSHIRO, heading the Japanese delegation to the international convention of the W. C. T. U., at Philadelphia, is wholly sanguine of a not-long-delayed success for prohibition in her Oriental country. She admits that, with her as with Prince Hal, the wish may be father to the thought, but as evidence of real basis for her expectation points out that there is a noticeable growth of general public opinion in Dai Nippon in favor of the movement, while there is now appearing in all the greater industrial centers through the islands just such support from the employers of labor as played so real a rôle in the fast-moving prohibition drama in the United States in the early war years, or as is today showing itself throughout the United Kingdom, according to the testimonies of Sir George Paish and Alfred Sharp. That the Prince Regent of Japan frankly and unqualifiedly favors the reform is of the largest aid, of course; this alone has markedly helped in perfecting what had been till lately a serious lack of proper organization of the many, but scattered, dry forces. Their campaign, launched in Tokyo's Ueno Park last April, proved that a new and encouraging stage of the work has been reached, if only in that very power from co-ordinated effort.

Naturally, a real impetus was given the cause by the passing, on March 25, 1922, of what has been excellently called "Junior Prohibition": an act rendering it illegal to sell alcoholic liquors to youths not twenty. For this achievement Mrs. Kubushiro declares thanks are due almost solely to Mr. Sho Nemoto, a graduate of the University of Vermont, who has labored to this end in the Diet for more than a generation. Recognizing that some such "junior" plan would be the most practicable first step along the path he intended to follow through to its close, Mr. Nemoto began urging it so long ago as 1895, and brought it to a successful vote in the lower chamber of the Parliament in 1907. The Peers would have none of it, however, and have reaffirmed that reactionary position exactly fifteen times since—once a year! On this (seventeenth) attempt the support of the proposal had grown to a point where even Far Eastern ultra-standpatters could no longer ignore it: every newspaper in the land was behind the bill, public opinion overwhelmingly for it, and, not too graciously, it was passed.

If "Junior Prohibition" has encouraged Japan's drys, also has it put the wets on their guard. Propaganda is now being used to the full to set forth to all and sundry the (alleged) medicinal value of sake and biro and all the other less localized members of that "clan with a kick." Mr. Sashi, a member of the Commons, as is Mr. Nemoto, is leading a wet movement to clear away by legislation some of the more obviously objectionable features of the "Machai" which occupy a sort of middle ground between the chartered club and the saloon of "the States" as it flourished in pre-Volstead days. The present activity in that camp is the surest of signs that real progress is being made in the other.

IN HIS ENTIRE Boston address, M. Clemenceau made not a single reference to the League of Nations, which, however, must have had in the audience a number of supporters, who contented themselves with applauding the name of President Wilson. On the other hand, he recommended warmly a renewal of the war-time union between France, Great Britain, and the United States. In this he was self-consistent. He never did believe in the League of Nations, frankly said so after it was proposed, and accepted it only to humor President Wilson, taking the precaution to perpetuate the dominance of the three above powers in the council. During the three years that have passed he has not changed his mind. "A man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still." Deserted by its friends, and feebly supported by its enemies, who, against their wishes, are in it, the League has naturally not been able to fulfill all that was expected of it.

But it must have occurred to M. Clemenceau that the formation of a Triple Alliance about the Atlantic Ocean would be the surest way to consolidate the other combination, of which he warned his Boston audience so keenly—that of Germany, Russia, and Turkey. In such a restored balance of power, the Atlantic union would for the present possess a decided advantage, at least in trained men and military matériel, but in the long run what protection could it give the world, either against another war or against a different outcome? Wars are decided, in the final instance, by man power and possession of raw materials. The recent theory of a short, decisive struggle, thanks to well-organized machinery and highly trained men, did not stand the test of experience.

The birth-rate of France is steadily decreasing, while that of Germany, to say nothing of Russia, continues to increase. Both Great Britain and the United States rely on naval power, as against the continental system of universal service. In the last war, aided only by Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey, the Germans were able to hold their own for several years against practically the rest of the world. What could they not do, aided by the resources of Russia in men and raw materials? If the Turks, and perhaps other followers of the Muhammadan faith, are added to their reserves, what would not their prospects be?

It is, in fact, futile to try to avoid war by dividing the world into two camps, each watching the other and arming against it. Sooner or later there follows a clash, as M. Clemenceau himself admits. He has no hope of ever freeing the human race from the burden of war. His view is backward.

If we are to make any progress, we must rally to the idea of an organization wherein all nations are represented on an equal footing and wherein disputes are settled, like those between individuals, not by force, but by law. The present League of Nations as it stands may not yet meet these two requirements; but as a basis of hope for the future, it is far preferable to the old-time alliance, proposed by M. Clemenceau. Though we must look to the past for experience, we must reject what we know to have been bad, and look forward, in order to advance.

ACCORDING to announcements made when Augustus Thomas was appointed executive chairman of the Producing Managers Association of New York, he was to be given a free hand to make any rulings he thought would be for the good of the theater. So far little has leaked out concerning the rulings of Mr. Thomas, and this was to be expected, in view of his confidential relations with the men who named him. One theatrical trade paper, however, recently printed a veiled story to the effect that Mr. Thomas at an executive meeting made some rather pointed remarks as to what certain managers should do for the benefit of the whole profession. Since no details are forthcoming, it may be in order to consider a few reforms, within the power of the managers to institute, which would be for the good of the theater.

First, there should be a resumption of the sale of tickets at the box office in the large cities. Here and there a New York manager today is proving that a fairly large proportion of tickets can be sold at the theater instead of through speculators, whether or not these speculators go by the elegant name of service bureaux or whether they jostle doorway bootleggers for trade. It is no secret in the profession that the producers are becoming alarmed at the growing strength of the theater-ticket speculators, and in more than one instance the producer has found himself dictated to in the matter of the prices that should be charged for his own attractions.

Another move for the good of the theater would be to require that an assistant stage manager of every production stay in the upper balcony of the theater some minutes during the first act of every performance to make sure that the patrons of the upper part of the house can see and hear. There are at least two producers who so consistently affect low ceilings on their stage rooms that the gallery patrons for years have not been able to see above the waistlines of the players when they stand near the back drop and talk in confidential tones.

Naturalism is all very well, but means little to the men and women in the balcons who have difficulty in piecing the story together from the fragments that reach them audibly and visibly. Rather characteristic of a considerable class of playgoers who have been neglected, and so alienated, is the remark of one gallery patron after straining for an act and a half to follow a performance and finally giving up with a sigh: "I suppose that would all be very interesting if one only knew what it was all about."

There are several other reforms that would be for the good of the theater, but these would do for a beginning.

### The "Tiger" and the League

## Editorial Notes

WHEN the election challenge is sounded in Ontario, and rumors of its fairly immediate proximity are becoming more and more persistent, three camps will probably be formed, the Conservative and anti-prohibitionist, the Liberal, and that consisting of the strong adherents of the present Farmers' Government. The Labor, women's and farmers' votes will most likely be divided, and while a political forecast nearly always borders on the dangerous, it is practically safe to say that the result of the next election will more than possibly see either the Drury Government returned again or a straight Liberal Party in power. Premier Drury has proved a keen, capable, fair-minded administrator, and many who foresaw only a few months' career for his Government have been compelled to revise their forecasts. One of the candidates around whom a vigorous contest will certainly be waged is W. E. Raney. It will be remembered that when the Hearst (Conservative) Government was defeated three years ago and prohibition received endorsement, one of the chief concerns of the new Cabinet was to find a suitable Attorney-General. For the portfolio Mr. Raney was chosen, very largely because his strong views on the questions of industrial combines, liquor, and race-track gambling were well known and approved. When the general election comes, the bootleggers, gamblers, and others of their type will undoubtedly marshal their forces in full array against Mr. Raney. On the other hand, there will be the army of social reformers backing him. Taking all things into consideration, however, it is fairly generally agreed that the present Government will probably be re-elected, either with its complexion unchanged or having undergone a broadening-out process throughout its internal organization.

REPORT recently made by Felix M. Warburg, chairman of the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, on his return from Europe to America, regarding the progress made by the committee since its organization in October, 1914, constitutes a striking tribute to the efficiency of its activities and the value of its work. No section of Europe, Asia Minor, or the Far East, which was affected either by the war itself or by the streams of refugees coming from the war countries, has been omitted from its ministrations. More than \$40,000,000 has already been spent, (some \$35,000,000 of which has been disbursed since the armistice), and of this sum nearly \$6,000,000 has been used for loans to help the residents of the war-ridden countries rebuild their homes, buy machinery and tools, purchase stock for their stores, and re-establish themselves in other ways. At all times the committee has co-operated with anyone who was willing to co-operate with it. For example, in Russia, the committee's greatest problem just now, disregarding all religious lines, as it has everywhere, the committee has worked hand in hand with the American Relief Administration, helping to feed and care for about 2,000,000 people daily. It was James who wrote, in his epistle:

Pure religion undefiled before God and the Father is this, To-visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world.

IN ANY description of the new European republic, Latvia, two new words are likely to be encountered whose meaning must be known to gain a proper understanding of its development. One of these words is "Balt" and the other "Literaten." The former does not refer, as might be expected, to any indigenous resident of the one-time Baltic Provinces of Russia, but to just the opposite, for a "Balt" is a non-Lett descendant of the Brethren of the Sword, an aptly named band of German missionary merchants who settled along the Gulf of Riga, near the present Latvian capital, Riga, and tried to convert the Letts among whom they found themselves. The other word applies to that group of professional men—writers, artists, and others, which lies between the alien noblemen on the one hand and the native farmers and laborers on the other. This class is further distinguished from the intelligentsia, for as that word is generally used it connotes something of a reforming and radical sense, but the Latvian "Literaten" have become the conservators of literature, art, music, and the ideals of political independence, rather than reformers in any of these fields.

PROBABLY in no other country in the world is there even an approach to the many unusual methods of mail transportation used in China, where, by the way, this service dates back about 3000 years. Thus, over certain streams in the Province of Anhwei the mail is carried in a round tub in which also the postman stands, while a companion paddles. Then in Chinese Turkestan four-wheel wagons drawn by ponies carry the mails, while in Shensi mule litters and bullock carts serve the purpose. Across the Yellow River, in Shensi, a square raft made of water buffalo skins carries the postman, while in Manchuria horse-drawn sledges skim over the ice, and on the Kalgan-Urga route slow-trudging camel trains constitute the mail transport. Of course, there are different methods used in modernized China, where fast steam trains and motor trucks have superseded the ancient methods and an aerial route was actually maintained for a time last year between Peking and Tsinan, in Shantung. But this is just typical of the blending of the old and the new so conspicuous in the Orient.

THE efforts put forth by some of the mid-European business houses, in their everyday transactions, to arrive at a firm standard of value have led to a number of the strangest expedients. One such is disclosed in an announcement made in a leading newspaper of Breslau (Silesia) to the effect that in the future the price of a month's subscription would be one pound of bread. This is a case where the news-hungry would spontaneously re-echo the sentiment:

A loaf of bread, the Walrus said,  
Is what we chiefly need.

ISN'T it about true? Jud Tunkins says, in The Washington Star, that every time he hears about a peace conference he gets nervous at the thought that another war is going to start.